ÉDITION DE LUXE



THE GRAPHIC.

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> WEEKLY 6

NEWSPAPER.



 THE GRAPHIC, July 27, 1889

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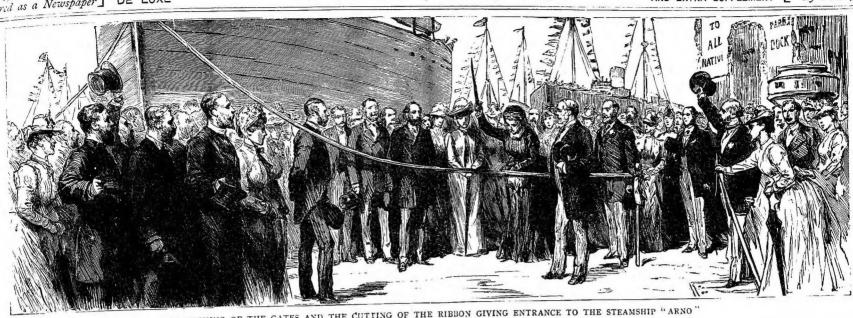
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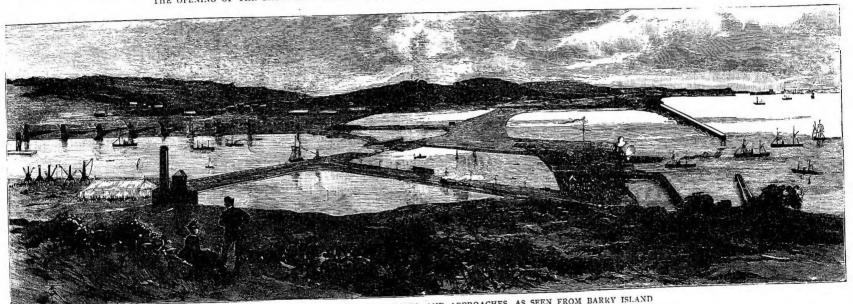
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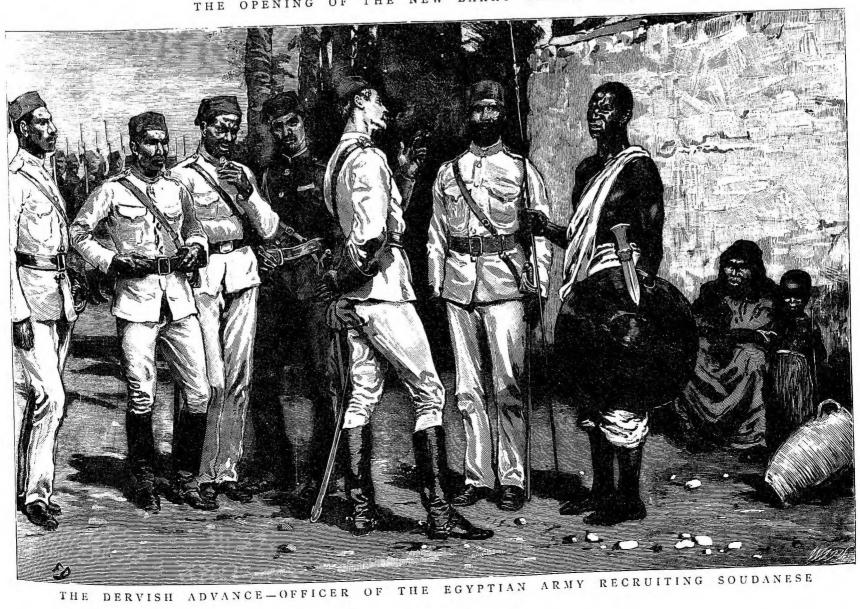
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FANORAMIC OUTLINE OF BARRY DOCK, BASIN, AND AFPROACHES, AS SEEN FROM BARRY ISLAND THE OPENING OF THE NEW BARRY DOCKS, CARDIFF



-The proposal of the Select THE ROYAL GRANTS.-Committee on Royal Grants will of course be accepted by Parliament, but it cannot be said to have commended itself to the judgment of the nation. The Prince of Wales will obtain the means of making provision for his children, but that he should be put in the position of a trustee for the distribution of the funds voted for their benefit is fair neither to them nor to him. Moreover, it is greatly to be regretted that the Government did not assent to Mr. Gladstone's proposal that the settlement should be final. The Queen waives her claim to make application to Parliament on behalf of any of her other grandchildren, but the right of the Sovereign to make such application remains intact, and no one can tell that it may not cause trouble at some future time. Surely it would have been well to take advantage of the present opportunity to decide once for all that the obligation of the country in this matter does not go beyond the children of the Heir Apparent. Very few people grudge the sum which is about to be voted in response to the demand of the Crown, for the Prince of Wales is personally popular, and the Queen was in no way bound, by the terms of her agreement with her subjects, to set apart for his family a fortune sufficient to enable them to live in a manner befitting their rank. But there is a very general feeling that expenditure of this kind ought to be restricted within the narrowest possible limits. The Crown has ample revenues, and there is some truth in the contention that if, after the present demand has been met, more money should be wanted, it might be obtained by the abolition of such of the Court offices as have not the merit of being either useful or ornamental. The Government can hardly fail to see what is the drift of opinion on the subject, and it is difficult to understand why they have been so anxious to keep open a question which, every time it has been discussed, has been more or less injurious to the interests of the Monarchy.

RECONQUERING THE SOUDAN. -- It is natural enough that Sir Samuel Baker and his school should desire to see England undertake the re-conquest of the Soudan. They assign the insecurity of the Egyptian frontier as the reason for this enterprise; but it may be questioned whether quite a different consideration does not exercise equal influence over their minds. To them it must be intolerable to see an enormous stretch of country shut off from the civilising agencies which they had hoped to introduce, and handed over to barbarism. Truly, it is a pity that this should be the case; even those who have little faith in the regeneration of the Soudanese by trade and missions would like to give the tribes another chance of becoming respectable members of cosmopolitan society. But not at the sole cost of England; she has made sacrifices enough and to spare on that altar. Besides, even if Khartoum were recovered for Egypt, and the road opened from Berber to Suakin, Egypt would be in a greater difficulty than ever on account of her southern frontier being so enormously extended. The wave of fanaticism which submerged poor Hicks Pasha and his motley host rolled up from the equatorial regions, and were it forced back from Khartoum by British bayonets, it would assuredly try and try again to move northwards. Instead of wasting any more blood and treasure in Quixotic enterprises of that character it would be far wiser for England to strengthen the occupying force in Egypt, so as to have sufficient troops in hand to crush any Soudanese incursion at the outset. It is the apparent weakness of Egypt that tempts the Mahdists to cross the frontier, and until that impression is eradicated from their minds periodic invasions will be inevitable.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN THEATRES.—The evidence adduced on this subject is of a very conflicting character, so as to make it difficult for a person who simply wishes to do what is right to make up his mind. But it is worth remembering that the arguments in favour of the existing system come from persons who are pecuniarily interested in employing children on the stage, whereas the arguments in favour of prohibition come from persons who may possibly be prejudiced or mistaken, but who, at any rate, have the welfare of the children at heart. In order to carry the Bill in the shape in which it left the House of Commons it is not necessary to prove cruelty in the sense of deliberate ill-usage. It is to be hoped that such ill-usage is rare, nevertheless it would be unsafe to presume that the standard of treatment prevailing in a first-rate London theatre extends all over the country. Moreover, under such circumstances, little children may suffer and yet have no means of extricating themselves from their misery. Putting aside, however, as non-existent, the accusation of deliberate cruelty, is it a good thing for little children to be engaged in an occupation which involves much mental and bodily strain, and which necessitates late hours, exposure to bad weather, and sundry other perils arising from their being about the streets or in public conveyances at a time when persons of that tender age ought to be in bed? How many of the good-natured parents who take their own youngsters

to see these juvenile processions in the pantomimes would like their own children to follow such a business? The sentiment of the country generally is indicated by the fact that a majority of the House of Commons, comprising men of all political creeds, passed the Bill as it now stands; and if the House of Lords also passes it in its entirety they will not have sanctioned any startling novelty, they will merely have extended to children employed for purposes of amusement the restriction already enforced in mines, in factories, and in farm-work. Indeed, the Bill falls far short of the American law, which disqualifies children from theatrical employment up to the age of fifteen.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE THREE EMPERORS. -- It is said that Prince Bismarck is most anxious to bring about, in the course of the autumn, a meeting of the three Emperors. If this is true, it is to be hoped that he will succeed in attaining his object. No serious observer supposes that there is any immediate danger of a great war, but the existing political situation provides so many occasions of misunderstanding, and rumours of impending strife are so often current, that terrible troubles may be brought upon Europe at no very distant date. An interview between the three Emperors and their Chancellors might do much to avert this calamity. The Emperors of Germany and Austria have, of course, a sincere desire for the maintenance of peace. They might gain some advantage by war, but it would be purchased at so heavy a cost that they would infinitely prefer to do without it. Personally, the Czar is probably not less eager than they are to avoid the risks of a frightful conflict; but within his Empire there are movements of opinion and feeling which it is hard for him to control, and he urgently needs the support he might derive from a conference with his neighbours and rivals. Such a conference, coming after all the untoward incidents of the last two or three years, would undoubtedly impress the Russian people, and it might also be of service by dissipating the suspicions the Czar himself seems to entertain as to the aims and motives of Austrian and German policy. A renewal of the alliance between Russia, Germany, and Austria is not to be expected, but much would be gained if the present "tension" in their mutual relations were to some extent relaxed. All honour, then, to Prince Bismarck, if he is really trying to bring the three Emperors together! He could not give a more effectual proof of the wisdom of his statesmanship.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL DISSIDENTS. —The public will not be surry that a section of the London County Council has entered a protest against the vaulting ambition which is leading it astray. It is not merely that the majority of the members show a marked disposition to meddle with matters beyond their province. That could not well be avoided, after the pledges they gave when candidates. But it is really too much of a good thing when this purely municipal body aspires to dictate to Parliament on grave questions of national policy. Reading some of the heated discussions, an unenlightened foreigner might easily imagine that the English people had added a third legislative chamber to the two associated with the British Constitution. And a highly superior one, too, imposing its authority on Lords and Commons alike. Some allowance should be made, of course, for the eccentricities of gentlemen who suddenly find them-selves endowed with large powers of control over the greatest and wealthiest city in the world. Such exaltation might well turn wiser heads than are on some of their shoulders. But now that full time has been allowed for wild-oat sowing, the public hope to see a more businesslike spirit dominate the Council. There is an abundance of most useful work which badly needs to be taken in hand; one only has to walk through the streets to obtain ample evidence that London is not so capably administered as many of our great provincial towns. When all defects are made good, the Councillors may, if they please, seek relaxation by storming for the taxation of ground-rents, or demanding to have the Household Brigade placed under their orders.

MR. GOSCHEN'S DIAGRAMS.—As a rule, Parliamentary Blue Books and other Papers, though they are the result of a vast amount of thought and labour, and though their publication costs no small sum of the national money, are practically unread by the community at large. The public only becomes acquainted with these voluminous documents when some enterprising editor instructs a member of his staff to boil down a Blue Book, and presents his readers with the essence in the columns of his newspaper. Mr. Goschen's diagrams deserve a better fate than this, for they are compiled in an essentially popular form, so that he who runs may read, and if their sale, on the usual conditions of private enterprise, were entrusted to some energetic caterer, they would doubtless be scattered broadcast over the three kingdoms. The diagrams in question, which are constructed on a very familiar plan, indicate for the last thirty-two years the population of the country at the successive dates, and also the fluctuation in the consumption of alcoholic liquids, non-alcoholic liquids, and tobacco during the same period. In two things there has been a constant advance. The population has steadily gone on increasing from twentyseven millions in 1856 to thirty-eight millions in 1888. It

is a fearful responsibility to have such a number of people crammed into these two little islands, and, if we had been wise, we should have spent some of the millions wasted in unnecessary wars in a well-considered system of State emigration. This would have kept down the home increase, strengthened our colonies, thereby giving us more profitable markets, and lessened the misery which is at the bottom of Irish discontent. The other uniformly progressive increase is in non-alcoholic beverages. Of these, the consumption per head is double now what it was thirtytwo years ago. Alcohol has fluctuated; we drink rather more beer, wine, and spirits than we did in 1856, but not so much as during the industrial "boom" which signalised the period from 1873 to 1876. In tobacco, we should have expected a much greater individual increase, but, while in 1856 the consumption was 1.16 pound per head, last year it was 1'48. The truth probably is, that while the middle and upper classes smoke more than they did, the mass of the working folk keep to their old quantum.

A NEW BABYLONISH CAPTIVITY .- Ever since the Italian troops entered Rome in 1870 there have been rumours from time to time that the Pope intended to take up his residence elsewhere, preferring a new Babylonish Captivity to the supposed hardships of his position at the Vatican. These rumours have lately been revived, and it seems by no means improbable that there may be some foundation for them. Pope Leo is surrounded by fiery counsellors who do not doubt that the temporal authority of the Papacy will be restored, and they may be of opinion that the approach of the "good time coming" would in some way be hastened if he were, by withdrawal, to call the attention of the world to his grievances. There appears to be little chance that this step, about which so much has been said, would bring the Church an inch nearer the goal to which the most zealous class of its rulers wish to lead it. We live, indeed, in a warlike age; but the Papal claim to secular power is not the kind of cause for which nations in our day take up arms. If Italy were defeated in a war with France, begun on other grounds, the French Government might, perhaps, for reasons of its own, insist upon the revival of the Papal dominion, but even that is not certain-And it is very far from certain that in such a struggle France would be the victor, for probably Italy would fight side by side with Austria and Germany. Would the Pope improve his position otherwise by quitting Rome? Would he strengthen his hold over the Roman Catholic world, and rise in the esteem of the rest of mankind? No one can with confidence answer "Yes," for the Pope owes at least as much to Rome as Rome owes to the Pope. In Malta, or in some Spanish or Austrian town, he might find that his office had lost some element of charm that belonged to it in the city which, of all others, has for the imagination of Europe the strongest fascination. If the Papacy could bring itself to recognise accomplished facts, and to live at peace with the Italian Monarchy, that would be the best solution of existing difficulties. It would then have a great opportunity of developing its influence by devoting itself exclusively to its spiritual functions.

THE AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS' UNION. --- The correspondence between Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson and Mr. Arch leaves matters in a very unsatisfactory state. What is the real financial condition of the Agricultural Labourers' Union? If thoroughly sound, it is difficult to understand what objection there can be to an independent audit of the accounts. Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson having offered to bear the expense, one might have thought that Mr. Arch would have readily availed himself of such a capital chance of getting a gratis advertisement for the Union. At all events, the offer was as liberal as straightforward, nor can we detect anything in it to account for the angry tone of Mr. Arch's letters. It appears to be the Sick Fund and its administration that are chiefly called in question, some labourers having got hold of the idea that the fund is not so strong as it should be. It is quite possible that this is a mere hallucination. But since the existence of the suspicion must be very prejudicial to the Union. Mr. Arch, as its President, should be the first to court independent investigation. No charge is made against him personally nor against any of his colleagues; they have, no doubt, managed the funds with scrupulous integrity. But it is quite possible that their skill in figures have goes in finance lags behind their honesty, and all experience goes to show that when this is the case, independent auditing is lhe only way of discovering how matters really stand. It is mere folly and frivolity on the part of Mr. Arch to fling about personal inuendoes of an offensive sort. He is not particularly smart in the use of such weapons, but even if he were, it would not be the way to convince the Essex labourers that the funds of the Union have been wisely, 25 well as honestly, administered.

REPORTING IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—Whatever the faults of our Upper Chamber may be, it is not given to excessive talking, and therefore it is rather hard on the Peers that their speeches should be imperfectly reported. This, according to Lord Cadogan, whose motion on the subject was accepted by the House, is due not to any unwillingness or lack of skill on the part of the reporters, but

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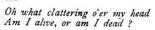
MADEMOISFILE CHALON

1828.



Pray sweeten the tea to your mind, It matters not if Mungo's blind







If to her share some female errors fall Look at her lack and you'll forget them all



A stiff neck take For fashion's sake



s recently to the severe but it is

Right or wrong, 'tis all the same Blind your man and win the game



Miss Mac Intire Your head's on fire



FACSIMILES OF ORIGINAL WATER COLOUR DRAWINGS BY A. E. CHALON, R.A. DESIGNED TO SATIRISE THE FASHION IN FEMALE HEAD-DRESSES OF THE YEAR 1828

is owing to acoustic difficulties, aggravated by the awkward is owing to the seats occupied by the shorthand writers. The position was followed by a rather amusing discussion, in the motion has course of which the Duke of Argyll averred that the acoustic course of the House were admirable—in fact, they were To this Lord Salisbury retorted that the Duke's 100 goods was so powerful that he would be correctly reported even if the stenographer were stationed on Westminster Bridge. His lordship then went on to cite some minister to the some remarkable instances of unintentional misreporting owing to remained. The mistakes made in some of these imperfect hearing. examples were of such a serious character that they might have produced very grave consequences. We are inclined nave plant the Duke of Argyll is right, and that the speakers in these cases are more to blame than either the speakers in acoustic properties of the House or the reporters. At our great public schools some of the time which is now devoted to subjects of very doubtful utility might be spent in teaching to subject of the majority of well-educated Englishmen (English women are much better in this respect) speak their own tongue in a slurring, slovenly fushion, and the result is that even those among them who are tolerably versed in public speaking are inaudible in large rooms where the acoustic properties are defective, and where the indistinctness of the orator soon causes a buzz of conversation to arise.

AT THE PARTING OF THE WAYS. -The electoral struggle in France has begun in earnest. The signal for it may be said to have been given by the manifesto in which General Boulanger announced that he proposed to offer himself as a candidate for election to the Conseils-Généraux of eighty cantons. This was followed by an excited address in which, with M. Dillon and M. Rochefort, he denounced his opponents as "malefactors," "forgers," "thieves," and bandits." It is possible that the use of these violent terms may spring from a feeling of intense moral indignation; but the uncharitable world takes them rather as an indication that the General is less confident of success than he was, or seemed to be, before his flight from Paris. Happily, the Republican leaders are adopting a less vehement tone. Several of them have delivered admirable speeches, and they will lose nothing by arguing their case calmly rather than by indulging in outbursts of reckless insult. The point on which they mainly insist is that France has now to choose between a despotism and free institutions; and it is certain that their statements on this subject are literally accurate. General Boulanger may talk as he pleases about maintaining the Republic; but if he were in office, he would have no alternative but to deprive the Chambers of all real power. France would be at the feet of a master, the necessities of whose position would compel him to stifle the free expression of opinion. It is hard to believe that the French people will voluntarily expose themselves to the terrible risks which would inevitably spring from the establishment of a dictatorship. If they allow themselves to be duped, they will have little right to complain of any disasters that may result from their folly.

POLICEMEN'S DRESS. There is good sense in the suggestion that policemen employed on night duty should wear boots with rubber soles. It is already done at Liverpool with excellent results, many burglars having been caught who would have probably escaped had their captors worn the usual loud-sounding boots. But it is not only in the matter of foot-gear that the London constable's dress needs reform. His whole costume lacks the ease required for quickness of movement. It appears to have been main'y copied from the military model of the Wellingtonian era, when the British soldier was bound and bandaged into a condition of helplessness. Our police have not yet come to that pass, but it seems to be the ideal at which the superior authorities are aiming. No doubt smartness of appearance is an excellent thing in a constable, nor is there much room for objection in imparting to him a military carriage. But when usefulness is sacrificed to trifles of this sort, and when we see the force in process of becoming about as mobile as so many draymen, the public have a right to protest. Apart from their noisy solar the standard below soles, the boots are far too heavy, while the coat and belts are often over-tight,—that is, for men who at any moment may be called upon to measure their speed against that of 19me lightly-clad burglar or pickpocket. As for the London sunin, he knows well that with a bit of a start and some Conveyances at hand to dodge through, he can give points to the fleetest member of the force. That is not of much importance, but the public interest is concerned in demandlag that the clothes worn by policemen should be adapted to the work they generally have to do, and not to such exceptional achievements as fighting in column against ti tous mobs.

GAMBLING IN CHINA.—Betting and gambling are among the subjects which are to be discussed at the forthcoming Church Congress in October, and those, therefore, who atend to assist at the discussion, either as speakers or legeners, should arm themselves with information from all Parlers. The Chinese, for example, being a people of far fore ancient civilisation than ourselves, deserve especial sady in this respect. Some enthusiasts imagine that if they

could prohibit horse-racing and card-playing, and shut up such establishments as Monte Carlo, they would have done a good deal towards uprooting the upas-tree of gambling. Chinese experience, however, does not accord with this sanguine view; for although that noble animal the horse is used as a vehicle for betting in the Flowery Land only by "foreign devils" (though we believe the natives do "put a bit on" occasionally) yet gambling is fully as rife as it is in Europe. In Canton the public examinations form the excuse for the passion for wagering which is here supplied by horse-racing and other sports. In fact the examinees are regarded by the Cantonese just as race-horses are regarded by the British public; and, as they are astute human creatures, and not innocent four-legged brutes, they lend themselves, in some cases, to a considerable amount of "pulling" and other forms of roguery. It is gravely asserted, however, that just as the gambling element tends to improve the breed of the British race-horse, so the enormous amount of wagering of which they are the subjects sharpens the emulative propensities of the Chinese students. Not merely a few friends and relatives, as in this country, but a whole city is interested in their success or failure. The moral of the whole business is, that if you expel gambling in one form it will reappear in another.



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July, 1889.

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A SPECIAL TRAIN, 1st, 2nd, and 6.30 p.m., and 6.30 p.m., and MONDAY, JULY 29th, at 6.40 a.m., 7.45 a.m., and 6.30 p.m., and MONDAY, JULY 29th, at 6.40 a.m., 7.45 a.m., and 6.30 p.m., and MONDAY, JULY 29th, at 6.40 a.m., 7.45 a.m., and 6.30 p.m., and MONDAY, JULY 29th, at 6.40 a.m., 7.45 a.m., and 6.30 p.m.

Horses and Carriages for the above Stations will not be conveyed by any other Trains from Victoria on these days DAYS OF THE RACES

A SPECIAL TRAIN (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class) will leave Victoria 7.30 a.m., Kensington 7.55 a.m., London Ridge 7.30 a.m., Return Fares, 288, 6d., 168, and 168, 10d.

A SPECIAL FAST TRAIN (1st and 2ad Class) will leave Victoria 9.0 a.m., Kensington 8.40 a.m., and London Bridge 9.5 a.m. Return Fares, 288, and 208.

AN EXTRA SPECIAL FAST TRAIN (1st Class only) will leave Victoria 9.45 a.m. Return Fare, 308.

EVERY WEEKDAY.

FAST TRAINS, at Ordinary 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Fares, leave London for Portsmouth, Southsea, and the Isle of Wight every weekday as under:—From Victoria 6.35 a.m., 10.35 a.m., 11.45 p.m., 145 p.m., 355 p.m., and 4.55 p.m., also at 7.50 p.m. for Portsmouth only, all calling at Clapham Junction.

From Charles of Addison Road) 6.5 a.m., 11.45 p.m., 11.55 p.m., 126 p.m., 341 p.m., also at 7.50 p.m. for Portsmouth only.

On Saturday, August 3rd, there will be no connection between any of these Trains and Southsea, and no connection with the Isle of Wight after the first Train from London until the 4.55 p.m., for Portsmouth only.

On Saturday, August 3rd, brew will be no connection between any of these Trains and Sout

-With this Number is issued an Extra Coloured Supplement entitled "I.A Giraffe," by A. E.



OPENING OF THE BARRY DOCKS, NEAR CARDIFF

OPENING OF THE BARKY DOCKS, NEAR CARDIFF
THIS Dock, which was opened successfully on July 18th, enlarges
to a very great extent the accommodation for the coal and other
traffic of South Wales, and especially Glamorganshire. It is
the largest single dock in the United Kingdom, and probably
in the world, the area, exclusive of the basin, being 73 acres and
the quayage 10,500 feet. In addition a timber pond of 24 acres
has been constructed, and a graving dock of correspondingly large
dimensions, while a large extent of land is open for future extension. At present the depth of water over the sills of the dock and
basin ranges from 29 feet 3 inches on neap to 37 feet 7 inches on basin ranges from 29 feet 3 inches on neap to 37 feet 7 inches on

spring tide.

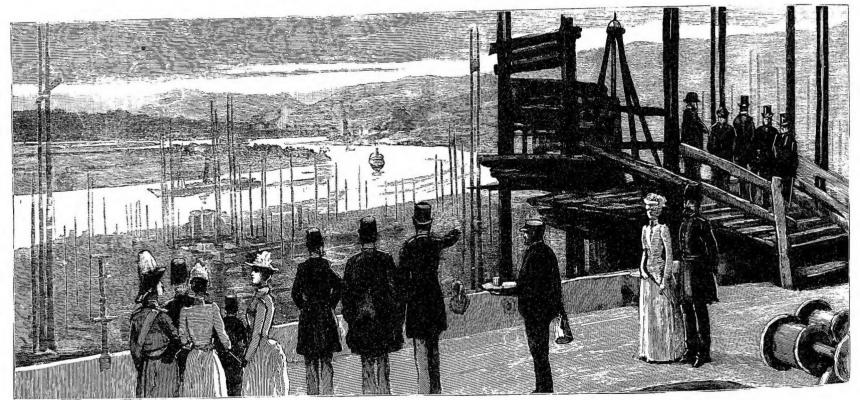
The railway, which is part of the scheme, connects the Docks with the central part of the Rhondda Valley, where the collieries of the principal promoters are si uated, thus guaranteeing a very large immediate traffic in the best class of steam coal, which can be rapidly shipped by the score or more of loading staiths which line the dock cuars.

large immediate traine in the best chain rapidly shipped by the score or more of loading staiths which line rapidly shipped by the score or more of loading staiths which line the dock quays.

The owner of the land around the new Docks is Lord Windsor, who has taken the keenest interest in the undertaking in his position of Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Vice-Chairman being Mr. David Davies, formerly M.P. for Cardigan. The ceremony of the opening was to have been performed by Lady Windsor-Clive prevented her presence, and the duties were undertaken by Mrs. Lewis Davies, of Ferndale, widow of one of the first directors and promoters of the Company.

The opening of the huge dock gates, weighing 420 tons, controlled by hydraulic power, having been effected by Miss Linda Barry, daughter of J. Wolfe Barry, Esq., chief engineer of the undertaking, Mrs. Davies proceeded to cut the silk ribbon suspended across the entrance, beyond which loomed high in air the vast bulk of the steamship Arno. Armed for the purpose with a magnificently decorated, dagger-shaped knife, the ribbon was severed, amid enthusiastic cheering, salvoes of explosives, and a wild medley of sound from steam-whistles, fog-horns, and every contrivance available on shipboard for causing an uproar, during which the Arno passed slowly in, followed by the steam yacht Corinna and a magnificent procession of craft of all sorts and sizes, among which the great coaling steamers, light, and standing high out of the water, looked gigantic making their way to their respective staiths, where they at once began to receive their cargoes.

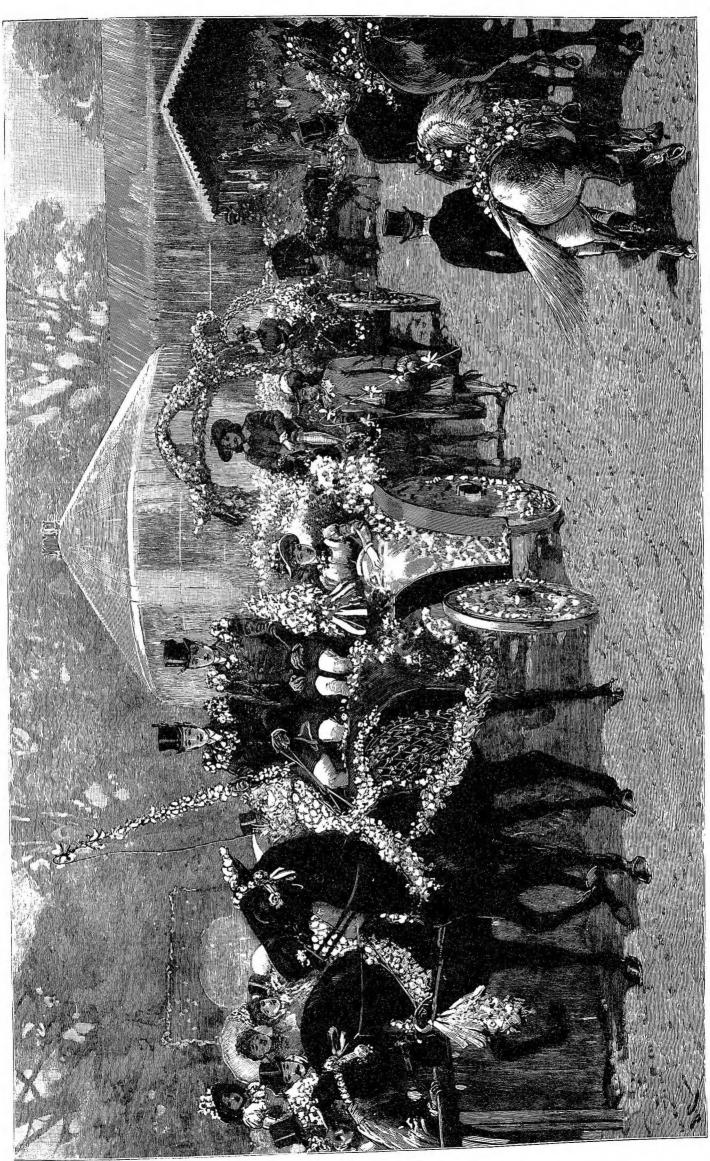




THE VISIT TO MESSRS. J. AND G. THOMSON'S SHIPBUILDING YARD, CLYDEBANK



THE SHAH OF PERSIA IN SCOTLAND



THE FLORAL PARADE AT THE BOTANICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK

A luncheon for nearly two thousand persons, served in a vast and beautifully decorated marquee, followed, at which speeches of high interest were made by the principal movers in the scheme, the practical work of which is now being entered upon.

In order to still more fully subserve the traffic of the district, an entrance to the Dock practicable at any state of the tide will now be commenced. Owing to the great range of tide in the Bristol

entrance to the Dock practicable at any state of the tide will now be commenced. Owing to the great range of tide in the Bristol Channel, this will be a work of time and difficulty, which, when accomplished, will place the Docks in an undoubtedly premier position among those of the South Wales Coast.

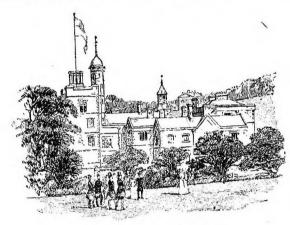
RECRUITS FOR SOUDANESE REGIMENTS.

RECRUITS FOR SOUDANESE REGIMENTS.

These recruits are largely obtained from the servant class. All able-bodied men are required to serve by conscription; and, if the masters are unwilling to give up their servants (slaves?) they have to pay 20!, per head. In December last the recruiting officers took over 20,000! in fines as exemption from service. At one large town a few years ago the 20! fine had to be raised to 100!, in order to get sufficient men. The 100! was continually paid by the owners. Our engraving (which is from a photograph by the Rev. C. H. Sutton, late chaplain to the forces in the Soudan) represents some Egyptian soldiers, and a Soudanese recruit, who, with his wife and child, are in native dress. The Soudanese will not enlist unless he can have his wife and children in a village near the camp. This makes the Soudanese soldier rather more expensive than the Egyptian soldier.

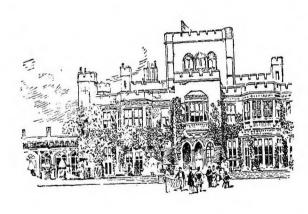
THE SHAII IN SCOTLAND

DURING this week and last the Shah has been continuing his tour of sight-seeing in the North of England and in Scotland. We give this week three illustrations of the Shah at Ashridge, Lord Brownlow's house, one of the first mansions at which he stayed after leaving London. We give also a picture of The Farm, the residence of the Duke of Norfolk, used by the Shah during his stay



THE FARM, NEAR SHEFFIELD

at Sheffield. This week also our other illustrations deal with the later incidents of the visit to Scotland. On Tuesday last the Shah was in Manchester, when he paid a visit to the works of the Manchester Ship Canal, and was vastly impressed by the great steam navvies tearing up bucketsful of soil, a ton and a half at a time. On Wednesday the Persian King left Manchester for Scotland, and as he was driving to the



ASHRIDGE

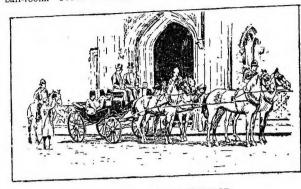
railway station he pleased the crowds in the street by purchasing from a persistent boy, who ran by his carriage, a copy of a penny life of the Shah, ornamented with a rude portrait of His Majesty. The production seemed much to amuse the Shah, and he carried it in his hand to the railway station. Arriving at Drymen, near Loch Lomond, the Shah was driven to Buchanan Castle, where



GARDEN PARTY AT ASHRIDGE

he was welcome l by the Duchess of Montrose and the Marquis an l Marchioness of Breadalbane. On the lawn after dinner Highlanders danced by torchlight to the strains of Scotch music. Thursday saw the Persian King still actively in pursuit of pleasure and knowledge. He early drove into Glasgow, where the usual processions, luncheons, and toasts awaited him. One of our illustrations shows the subsequent visit to the shipbuilding yards of Messrs.

G. and J. Thomson at Clyde Bank. Some sensation was caused in Glasgow by the rumour that a stranger had been discovered lurking in the next bedroom to that of the Shah at was caused in Glasgow by the rumour that a shanger had been discovered lurking in the next bedroom to that of the Shah at Buchanan Castle. The truth was, that an Armenian had somehow managed to attach himself to the Shah's suite, and that he actually had managed to penetrate to the bedrooms. The man was removed had managed to penetrate to the bedrooms. The man was removed in custody. It appears that a warning had been sent from London in custody. It appears that a warning had been sent from London in custody. It appears that a warning had been sent from London in custody. It appears that a warning had been sent from London in custody. It appears that a warning had been sent from London in custody. It appears that a followed the Shah to Scotland, but this was the only one of the party who appeared. Mr. J. T. Mackenzie's place at Ballater, Glenmuick House, was visited by the Shah on Friday, great preparations having been made to make the Shah on Friday, great preparations having been made to make the Shah on Friday, great preparations having been made to make the Shah on Friday, great preparations having been made to make the Shah on Friday, great preparations having been made to make the Shah on Friday, great preparations having been made to make the Shah on Friday, great preparations having been made to make the Shah on Friday, great preparations having been made to make the Shah on Friday, great preparations having been made to make the Shah on Friday, great preparations having been made to make the Shah on Friday, great preparations having been made to make the Shah of the Shah to Scotland, but on the Shah of the Shah of



THE SHAH LEAVING ASHRIDGE

party proceeded to Sir Algernon Borthwick's place, Invercauld Castle, Braemar, visiting on the way Balmoral Castle, over which they were conducted by Dr. Profeit. Sir Algernon Borthwick had spared no pains to secure the comfort and convenience of his guest, spared no pains to secure the comfort and convenience of his guest, spared no pains to secure the comfort and convenience of his guest, spared no pains to secure the comfort and convenience of his guest, spared no pains to secure the confort and convenience of his guest, which the spared in the spared in the spared in the Shah was very highly delighted. On Monday of this week the Shah left Invercauld for Aberdeen and Hopetoun House, where he was the guest of Lord Hopetoun, and the next day (Tuesday) the party went to inspect the Forth Bridge Works, over which they were conducted by Sir John Fowler and Mr. Arrol, the contractor. Several of our illustrations this week show the present condition of this gigantic structure. Driving to Edinburgh the Shah was there received with the greatest cordiality, and accepted an address of welcome from the Corporation, presented in the new Municipal Buildings. Later in the day the Shah left for Cragside, near Rothbury, Northumberland, where he was the guest of Lord Armstrong. On Wednesday he was in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and from there he went to Bradford, leaving Bradford on Friday evening for Leeds.

THE BOTANIC SOCIETY'S FLORAL FÊTE

THE Floral Parade and Feast of Roses of the Royal Botanic Society were very successfully celebrated on July 15th at the Society's Gardens in Regent's Park. The Prince of Wales is said to have suggested the idea, from what he had seen at Nice. H.R.H. was accompanied by the Princess, their three daughters, Lord Fife, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck. There were about eight thousand persons present; the ladies wore roses on their dresses and bonnets, and most gentlemen had "buttonholes" of roses. From a dais just outside the Conservatory the Royal party observed the parade, after which the Princess of Wales distributed to the prize-winners little flags representing the medals and prizes. Gaily-decorated carriages covered with flowers, drawn by horses and ponies gallantly caparisoned and lavishly decked with garlands, marched past, led by grooms, and containing ladies and comely children. There was a great variety of tasteful ornamentation. The most attractive exhibits, perhaps, were those in which small ponies and equally diminutive boys and girls played a part. Apart from the procession, flowers prevailed everywhere—there was a parterre of roses in the centre of the tent, there were rose-bedecked shallops on the lake, and mappoles and arches of flowers in the grounds. Nor did St. Swithin lorget the fête, he sent now and then a sharpish shower THE Floral Parade and Feast of Roses of the Royal Botanic Society lake, and maypoles and arches of flowers in the grounds. Nor did St. Swithin forget the *fête*, he sent now and then a sharpish shower as a reminder of his anniversary.

WIMBLEDON

WIMBLEDON

The final competition at the 900 yards range for the Queen's Prize, on the 16th inst., was of the most exciting character. The winner was ev dently among four marksmen, namely—Sergeant Reid (1st Lanark Engineers), Major Pearse (4th Devon), Private Jones (1st Welsh Regiment), and Private Wattleworth (2nd Liverpool), their scores at that time being respectively 263, 259, 258, and 255. Presently, however, Wattleworth tailed off, and then Jones fell away, so that the interest of the spectators (among whom was the Duke of Cambridge) was concentrated on the other two. It was a very close affair. If, with his last shot, Major Pearse had made a bullseye, he would have won; but he could only secure a magpie, so the victory fell to the Scotsman, who made 281 points against his rival's 280, and who was cheered and taken to the Cottage, where Lady Wantage pinned the badge on to him. Sergeant Reid is a telegraph clerk at Glasgow. On the afternoon of that day the Duke of Cambridge visited both the Canadian and the American camps. On the 17th a great deal of rain fell, accompanied with much thunder and lightning, but the atmospheric conditions were otherwise not unfavourable to shooting. In the afternoon a remarkable exhibition was given by the Americans of their method of shooting. They advanced and retired, halting at the sound of the bugle to fire at the targets. Their practice was excellent, showing a capital average of hits. The 18th, a day with a specially attractive programme, was fine and warm throughout. Teams from eighteen public schools appeared to compete for the trophy which by schoolboy riflemen is regarded as the summit of ambition—namely, the Ashburton Shield—and the shooting, which considerably surpassed that of any previous years, kept up the excitement from start to finish. For the third time since the competition has been established, Charterhouse proved the winners, making an aggregate of 459 points. Harrow and Eton were THE final competition at the 900 yards range for the Queen's since the competition has been established, Charterhouse proved the since the competition has been established, Charterhouse proved the winners, making an aggregate of 459 points. Harrow and Eton were far in the rear, making 413 and 412 respectively. The highest individual score, and the highest aggregate ever made in this competition, was achieved by Widdrington, of Winchester, who made a total of 66 points. His school, which came next to Charterhouse, made 446. At the same time the International Contest for the Elcho Challenge Shield was being carried on. Ireland proved the victor with a total of 1,689, England followed with 1,626, Captain Milner for Ireland, and Captain Gibbs for England, each showed remarkable skill. The most interesting spectacular event on the 19th was the Yeomanry competition for the Loyd-Lindsay. The operations for this involve a ride of threequarters of a mile, in which three flights of hurdles are included, and the firing by each man of five rounds at 500 and 600 yards. The Mappin competition, for which twenty-seven teams entered, is The Mappin competition, for which twenty-seven teams entered, is also an interesting event, involving as it does a run of five

minutes over a course of three-quarters of a mile, and the minutes over a course of three-quarters of a mile, and the surmounting of various obstacles, with interludes of firing the London Scottish executed a sword-dance by torchlight. On Saturday, the 20th, rain fell all the morning, and done in the morning was that of the various cyclists, but in the alternoon was witnessed the finest spectacular event of the meeting—namely, the competition for the Royal Cambridge Cavalry Shield, by various cavalry regiments. In this affair the spectators comes —namely, the competition for the Royal Cambridge Cavalry Shied by various cavalry regiments. In this affair the spectators come to see fine horsemanship; the shooting is a secondary matter. After this everybody adjourned to the enclosure, where the prizes were given away by the Countess of Wharncliffe. The first recipient was Mr. Edward Ross, who in 1860 took the first Queen's Prize was Mr. Edward Ross was Mr. Edward R was Mr. Edward Ross, who in 2000 the mist Queen's Prize and who now takes similar honours for his prowess with the sporting rifle. As Sergeant Reid mounted the dais to receive the Queen's the head to be a series of the feet as the head the head to be a series to be a series of the feet as the head to be a series to be a series of the feet as the head to be a series of the series of the head to be a series of the series Prize the whole assemblage rose to its feet as the band played the "Conquering Hero." Then followed the National Anthem, men uncovering their heads with a feeling of genuine sadness. The music signified not merely the close of the meeting of 1889, but the last of the Wimbledon meetings.

"THE NEW PRINCE FORTUNATUS"

A New serial story, by William Black, illustrated by William Small, is continued on page 101.

SHAM FIGHT IN JAMAICA

ST. Lucia is a pretty little town on the north side of Jamaica, lying in a quiet bay. It is surrounded by fertile hills, and there is an abundance of fruit. Ginger, nutmegs, coffee, and sugar are the chief products. While H.M.S. Forward was lying at this place. Captain Arthur Furlonger, her commander, took the opportunity of giving his men a little exercise by getting up a sham fight between them and some of the local constabulary. It was arranged that the Forward men should land and try to take the fort. Accordingly they landed, reconnoitred, and discovered the enemy concealed behind a small house. Some of them were ordered to wade through the water, and attack the enemy's flank; others advanced our the church wall, and advanced in skirmishing order. The enemy the church wall, and advanced in skirmishing order. The enemy now opened fire, to which the blue jackets replied, and ultimately chased the constabulary up to the fort. Here swords were fixed, and a hand-to-hand conflict ensued, ending in a victory for the blue jackets. The battle was followed by a cricket match, Forward v. the Victoria Cricket Club, in which the St. Lucians proved the best men.—Our engravings are from sketches by Mr. Joseph Gardener, 8, Vauxhall Walk, Lambeth, S.E.

THE LOOTED LINEN CHEST

THE LOOTED LINEN CHEST

This half-page of engravings is from sketches sent to us by Mr. Charles F. Gilbert, Engineer in the Public Works Department. Bassein, Burma. Mr. Gilbert—like his better-known namesake, W. S.—has accompanied his pictures with a poem which is by no means bad of its kind, but as we have no room for it, we mus give an outline of his story in plain prose. A couple of thieres, it appears, came by night, and stole a chest from a gentleman's hous. On breaking it open, they found to their disgust that it contained no money, but any quantity of linen, table-cloths, dinner-napkins, petticoats, babies' bibs, shirts, cuffs, and collars. However, they made the best of their bargain, and had linen galore, while the unfortunate owner of the property could not even muster a picket handkerchief. The police come in for a share of the artists satire because, as sometimes happens in other countries besides Rajpount, where these incidents occurred, they went about arresting the wrong people. people.

NEWMARKET HEATH IN JULY

A WALK or a ride on the Newmarket Heath means, at all times, plenty of fresh air and unlimited views of grassy flats and hills in all directions. All winds have access to the little town in the valley, but on the Heath they are absolute masters. In spring it is often a struggle to reach the "Grand Stand" on foot if the winds confront you, and the less said about bleak October in this respect the better.

confront you, and the less said about bleak October in this respect the better.

Of the seven yearly meetings at Newmarket only the so-called "July week" offers the visitor, as a rule, sport and fine weather combined. The sport is, certainly of a less excitable nature than at other times, but the gallopings on the Heath are then compensation, indeed, to many lovers of Nature; the Cambridge Road, leading to the "July Course" is lest to the 'busses, drags, and traps of all descriptions, the same types of humankind filling these vehicles as you see at other race-meetings, and always at Newmark, as you see at other race-meetings, and always at Newmark, honours the meeting with her presence. Then the roal is more crowded, the four-in-hands more numerous, the tolletic more choice, and a greater number of ladies (not of a sport ing character) are present than at any other time of the horses, the postillions in black livery, and she alone enters the horses, the postillions in black livery, and she alone enters the horses, the postillions in black livery, and she alone enters the noroad properly speaking leading up to the Stand, the path is no road properly speaking leading up to the Stand, the path is never the second properly speaking leading up to the Stand, the path is strewn with new-mown hay to soften the drive, thus, in a maner, a strewn with new-mown hay to soften the drive, thus, in a maner, a strewn with new-mown the sun shines on all sorts and conditions of "Heath," where now the sun shines on all sorts and conditions of the speak and riders all bound at different rates of speed for the race. When the speak are now the sun shines on all sorts and conditions of the walkers and riders all bound at different rates of speed for the race. Heath, "where now the sun shines on all sorts and conditions of the speak and riders all bound at different rates of speed for the race. Heath, "cadgers, broken-down betting-men, small tradesure. But nobody dreams of saluting the Prince. Here, if anywhere-he wishes for, and insis

THROUGH LONDON BY OMNIBUS, V. See page 107.

THE SKEENA RIVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

THE SKEENA RIVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

We are fond of bragging, in a generic way, of the extent and any in the property of the pr

approach to Port Essington and the mouth of the River Skeena; the first meal, which was taken on the doctor's medicine-chest; a visit of a salmon cannery; and a specimen of one of the fish of the country. The chief intellectual defect of the local salmon is that, unlike his European brother, he refuses to be charmed by a fly.

THE SHAH AT THE FORTH BRIDGE

THE SHAH AT THE FORTH BRIDGE

Beinges are scarce phenomena in Persia, and therefore it is quite possicle that the Shah, from pure ignorance, was less impressed by the gigantic structure which crosses the River Forth at Queensferry, than for example were the American engineers, who lately visited it, and who frankly acknowledged that it "licked all creation" in the matter of bridges. We have from time to time given several the matter of the Forth Bridge. On the present occasion, theredescriptions of the Forth Bridge. On the present occasion, therefore, we will simply borrow a few notes which appeared in a lively fore, we will simply borrow a few notes which appeared in a lively article in the Daily News. The immense size of the bridge is not at first perceptible; it gradually impresses the spectator by its power for dwarding surrounding objects. For example, the powerful ironclad Decastation which was lying in the river near at hand, looked at first sight, about as big as a Thames penny steamer. If the at first sight, about as big as a Thames penny steamer. If the three cantilevers were added together, with the girders, and put on end, the whole structure would be three times higher than the Eiffel Tower. The Eiffel Tower contains only 7,500 tons of iron; whereas the Forth Bridge will have absorbed, when completed, over whereas the Forth Bridge will have absorbed, when completed, over whereas the Forth Bridge will have absorbed, when completed, over the steel. It was necessary to build the bridge 150 feet above the water, so that the largest vessels could pass beneath, and as the cantilevers tower high above, their elevation is as high as that of St. Paul's. The bridge was begun in 1883, and is expected to be finished by October next. There is now only 350 feet of space between the cantilevers to be filled up.

"NO DOGS ADMITTED"

"NO DOGS ADMITTED"

This is a scene which may be witnessed any day, especially during the busy season, in front of the Army and Navy Stores in Victoria Street. A tolerably large percentage of customers go to Victoria Street. A tolerably large percentage of customers go to the Stores accompanied by canine pets of various breeds and sizes, but as entrance to the Stores is rigorously forbidden to dogs, they are obliged to be left outside in charge of footmen or commissionaires, or, in some cases, without any supervision at all. This very often leads to their straying or being enticed away, and the moral of the picture is, "When you go shopping at the Stores, leave your dogs at home."

"LA GIRAFFE" See page 111.

A COSTERMONGERS' DONKEY-SHOW

On the 15th and 16th insts, the third annual Costermongers' and Street Traders' Donkey and Pony Show was held at the People's Palace, Mile Fnd Road. The object of these shows is to induce the costermongers to take a greater interest in their animals, and to treat them with more care and kindness. Certificates are offered for



A LADY TRIZE-WINNER

the best-groomed and best-looking animals, for the neatest carts, and so on. On this occasion there was a grand march-past on each day, and the certificates were distributed by the Countess of Aberdeen. As on a similar occasion some years ago, when the costermongers presented a donkey to the late Lord Shaftesbury, so now one of the same useful and patient animals was presented to, and



A PRISENT FOR LORD ABERDEEN

acce; tell by, Lord Aberdeen. The People's Palace will shortly have a complete and perfect winter garden of the best possible design, as Sir Edwarl Cecil Guinness has notified to the trustees his intention of increasing his original donation of 9,000% for this purpose by the sum of 14,000%.

The Wedding Presents to Princess Louise of Wales include some beautiful jewellery. The Prince and Princess give their daughter a tiara of brilliants in Russian design, which will also form a necklace. The bride's brothers and sisters present a horse-hoe brooch of rubies and brilliants, enclosed in a case bearing their names in gold letters. A brilliant bracelet comes from 112 young girl friends of the Princess, a half-hoop diamond bracelet from the wives of Cabinet Ministers, three fine brilliant sun-stars with flame-shaped rays from the Queen's Household, and a tortoise-shell comb mounted with diamonds from the Prince of Wales's Household, besides seven diamond stars from the Gentlemen of the Household. The ladies of England offer a Holbein pendant in diamonds, and the Norfolk gentlemen a Latin cross in brilliants; while a parare of diamonds and turquoises is given by Mrs. Mackay, a diamond and ruby necklace by the Rothschilds, and rubies, emeralds, and sapphires by the Sassoon family. Among other gifts, the ex-Empress Eugénie presents a quaint silver-gilt jardinière of Flemish design.



THE EARL OF HOPETOUN, who has been annually since 1887 the Queen's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and who is a Lord-in-Waiting, succeeds Sir Henry Loch as Governor of Victoria.

THE EAST MARYLEBONE ELECTION.—Mr. A. B. Forwood, M.P., Secretary to the Admiralty, addressing a Primrose League gathering at Oakfield Park, Dartford, attributed the diminution of the Conservative majority in East Marylebone last week to overconfidence in members of the Unionist party, who, considering that Mr. Boulnois was perfectly safe, went to Sandown Races to enjoy themselves, instead of staying at home and doing their duty.—On the other hand, Sir Charles Russell, who is Chairman of the East Marylebone Liberal Association, complained in a speech at Hampstead of the defective organisation of his party in the division, and asserted that if it had been what it ought to have been the Gladstonians would have won the seat.—Mrs. Gladstone, presiding on Tuesday at the opening of a bazaar in aid of the funds of a Hammersmith Liberal Club, in the course of an inaugural speech, informed her audience that she was in great spirits, as "Marylebone was still echoing in her heart."

MR. MUNDELLA, addressing a meeting of miners in Dean Forest, and the he would wate account any Eight. House' Bill, because the

MR. MUNDELLA, addressing a meeting of miners in Dean Forest, said that he would vote against any Eight Hours' Bill, because the trade unions were quite strong enough to rule what should con-

said that he would vote against any Eight Hours' Bill, because the trade unions were quite strong enough to rule what should constitute a working day.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.—At its meeting on Tuesday the Council approved of the recommendation of its Parliamentary Committee not to frame a Bill for the removal of all bars, gates, and other obstructions in London streets and thoroughfares. Such a measure would be extensively opposed, and be attended with heavy expense. The Committee have accordingly selected four test cases on two different properties, one of them, the Duke of Bedford's, in the Bloomsbury region, for the removal of the obstructions in which they will frame a Bill to be introduced into Parliament next Session.—Thirty members of the Council have addressed to its Chairman, Lord Rosebery, a protest against its recent adoption of a recommendation from its Local Government Committee, which really meant that the Council should refuse all loans for permanent improvements until Parliament enacted that the burden of them was to be shared by the owners of property quite irrespectively of any private contracts on the subject entered into by them with occupiers.

MR. PARNELL, having received the freedom of the City from the

any private contracts on the subject entered into by them with occupiers.

MR. PARNELL, having received the freedom of the City from the Edinburgh Town Council on Saturday last week, in the absence of the Lord Provost and a considerable minority of its Unionist members, addressed in the evening a monster meeting in the Corn Exchange. The most striking part of his speech was that in which he endeavoured to allay apprehensions as to the future of Ireland, on the supposition that Home Rule is conceded. In the opinion of Mr. Parnell, himself a Protestant, the Protestant minority in Ireland abused their power in the past, and their fears for the future arose from a "bad conscience." Those fears were unfounded. The Irish may be excitable, but they never have been revengeful, and they would be only too willing to forget and forgive the past, and to make every desirable concession to "their Protestant neighbours." As to a Home-ruled Ireland injuring Great Britain, she would be weaker for such an object then than she is now. If the armed hand of revolution, after the concession of Home Rule, were to be lifted against the authority of the Queen in Ireland, you, Mr. Parnell said, could stamp out that rebellion as remorselessly as you would a rebellion in the heart of Edinburgh, and you would be justified in the measures you took by the public opinion of the world.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Mansion House Volunteer Equipment Fund not being expected to reach a sum of more than 50,000." the

opinion of the world.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Mansion House Volunteer Equipment Fund not being expected to reach a sum of more than 50,0col, the Lord Mayor is considering a plan by which its object may be attained with the aid of contributions from the corps to be subsidised.—Mr. Herbert Stern has promised 2,000l to erect, in front of the People's Palace for East London, a clock tower and drinking-fountain in memory of hisf ather, the late Baron de Stern.—Mr. Wilkie Collins is progressing favourably, and no further bulletins will be issued.

Our Obstuary includes the death to the stern of the public stern.

wilkie Collins is progressing tavourably, and no turther bulletins will be issued.

Our Obstuary includes the death, in his sixty-fifth year, of the fourth Lord Ashburton, who represented Thetford from 1857 to 1867, and is succeeded by his son, the Hon. Francis D. r.. Baring, born in 1866; in her sixty-eighth year, of Lady Charlotte Pepys, eldest daughter of the first Earl of Cottenham; of the Dowager Lady Dunbar; in his fifty-fourth year, of Mr. Frank Henderson, from 1880 to 1885 Liberal M.P. for Dundee; in his sixty-fourth year, of Sir Francis O. Adams from 1881 to 1888 British Envoy, at Berneand Sir Francis O. Adams from 1881 to 1888 British Envoy, at Berneand the author, in conjunction with Mr. C. D. Cunningham, of a meritorious work on the Swiss Confederation; in his ninety-second year, of General Henry W. Breton; in his sixty-eighth year, of Sir Edward Strickland, formerly Commissary-General; in his eighty-Edward Strickland, formerly Commissary-General; in his eighty-fifth year, of the Rev. Nathaniel Bond, Canon of Salisbury; in his seventy-first year, of Mr. Thomas J. Barstow, for many years one of the Magistrates at the Clerkenwell Police Court, a position which he resigned in April last; and at the extreme age of 104 years and 11 months, of Mrs. Catherine Voss, née Warburton, most of whose life was spent in the neighbourhood of Corfe Castle, and whose faculties were unimpaired to the last, when she was able to read and write without spectacles. were unimpaired t without spectacles.



THE TURF.—Mr. James Lowther's useful old servant, King Monmouth, won the Leicester Summer Handicap for the second year in succession. King Monmouth always runs well at Oadby, rand he is better than ever he was in his life. The Duke of Portland was recompensed for Semolina's defeat at Lincoln by Ayrshire's victory in the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park. Ayrshire has won 20,000% in stakes this year. He commences stud life at Welbeck next spring. The Duke of Portland has now won 52,681%, 8s. in stakes this season; together with last year's winnings this makes up a total of 79,492%. 18s. The Sandown meeting was a great success altogether. The members' lawn was crowded with the elite of rank and fashion, but Ayrshire's owner was not present. Colonel North won his first race—the Maiden Two-Year-Old Plate—last Friday. The entries for the Derby and Oaks of 1891 closed last week with 209 and 151 respectively, as against 237 and 172 subscribers to these particular races in the year previous. As a result of the Chetwynd-Durham arbitration case, Charles Wood and Henry Macksey have been warned off the Turf, and R. Sherrard has had his licence to train at Newmarket withdrawn. He will, however, be allowed to follow his profession elsewhere. Royston and Canterbury are both mentioned as places where Sherrard will take up his location. We

regret to announce that George Prince, the popular Lewes trainer, died on Sunday last. He was buried on Thursday. Young Sherrard has been appointed private trainer to the gentleman who races under the assumed name of "Mr. Sinclair," and he has taken the stables recently occupied by Rowe at Ascot. It is reported that General Owen Williams intends to train privately in the future at his own seat, The Temple, near Marlow. The horses belonging to Lord Lurgan and Sir George Chetwynd have been removed to the care of Gurry. Isonomy's subscription is full for 1890, and his fee for 1891 will be increased to 250 gs. John Osborne, the veteran jockey, who is in his fifty-seventh year, rode two capital finishes at Liverpool on Tuesday. He won on his own filly, Wild Berry, and rode Childebert in a dead heat with Rotten Row in the Mersey Stakes. Upset won the Molyneux Cup at Liverpool for the second year in succession. Theophilus is evidently an improving colt, as he managed to beat Morglay at even weights for the St. George's Stakes. The Liverpool Summer Cup was won by Veracity, a popular horse with the public. Pealer was second, whilst the the Australian-bred horse, Ringmaster, was third.

CRICKET.—Mr.W. L. Murdoch, the Australian cricketer, has just

popular horse with the public. Pealer was second, whilst the the Australian-bred horse, Ringmaster, was third.

CRICKET.—Mr.W. L. Murdoch, the Australian cricketer, has just come into a big fortune by the death of his father-in-law, Mr. J. B. Watson, the miner king.—Louis Hall, the Yorkshire cricketer, is not going to take a team of professionals to Canada this autumn.—Mr. W. W. Read's innings of 105 and 130 for Gentlemen of Surrey against the Philadelphians is decidedly a rarity. Dr. W. G. Grace is the only batsman who has performed this feat in a first-class contest, and he is credited with having done so on three occasions, viz.: at Canterbury in 1868, and at Clifton in 1887 and 1888. In olden times, Lambert obtained a pair of "centuries" at Lord's, whilst in minor matches this performance has been credited to Messrs. W. Townshend, D. G. Spiro, and F. W. Maude.—Monday's dinner to the Philadelphians at Lord's was a very enjoyable affair. Sir Henry James, Q.C., M.P., as President of the M.C.C., occupied the chair, and Mr. Secretary Perkins the vice.—The Cambridge University player, De Little, has returned to Australia, from whence he will journey to India to join the English amateurs about November.—At Birmingham, on Tuesday, Lancashire secured a victory over Warwickshire by five wickets. The match between Herefordshire and Essex, at Bishop's Stortford, ended in a draw.—On Wednesday Surrey beat Derbyshire by 48 runs. At Sheffield, Nottinghamshire won another county match, defeating Yorkshire by 36 runs.

Yachting.—The Earl of Dunraven's vacht Valkyrie arrived at

Nottinghamshire won another county match, defeating Yorkshire by 36 runs.

Yachting. — The Earl of Dunraven's yacht Valkyrie arrived at Southampton on Monday from Ireland with fifteen winning flags flying. She now lies in the Itchen, awaiting orders from her owner as to her fitting out for America. The New York Yacht Club has decided that they will not put up a Cup, as suggested by Lord Dunraven's letter of June 24th, but the Valkyrie will be allowed to take part in all the Club events this season.—The Queen's Cup to be raced for at Portsmouth on August 10th is a handsome ornament in the shape of a vase, wrought in silver. It stands 2 feet 6 inches high, and weighs upwards of 150 ounces of sterling silver.—The Royal Yacht Squadron will give a dinner at the Castle on August 6th in honour of the visit of the Emperor of Germany.—The Royal Cinque Ports Yacht Club Regatta was continued on Tuesday with a match from Dover to Ostend. The Yarana took first prize and the Deerhound second. On Monday the Wendour won the race from Dover to Boulogne and back.

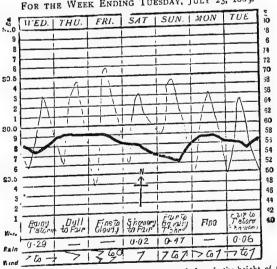
Lawn Tennis.—The Leicester three days' tournament was concluded last Saturday.—The Essex Open Tournament Championship Meeting was commenced on the Connsught Grounds, Chingford, Essex, on Tuesday. The programme contains nine events.

FOOTBALL.—The Football Association held their annual general meeting at Anderton's Hotel on Monday. It was decided to ask Major Marindin to reconsider his expressed determination to resign the presidency. The draw for the first round of the qualifying competition for the Association Challenge Cup was also made.

The Ring.—Little new has come to hand about the recent

THE RING.—Little new has come to hand about the recent Kilrain-Sullivan fight. John L. is continuing his riotous living, and his defeated opponent is recovering from his injuries. Charles Mitchell left New York for Liverpool by the Etruria last Saturday.

WEATHER CHART FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1889.



EXPLANATION.—The thick line shows the variations in the haight of the barometer during the week ending Tuesday midnight (2grd inst.). The fine line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

REMARKS.—The weather during the past week has remained in a very showery, changeable, and unsettled condition generally. Thunderstorms have been somewhat prevalent v. r. England, and heavy falls of rain have been experienced locally. At the beginning of the period pressure was lowest to the Eastward, and highest to the Westward of our Islands, so that Northerly to North-Westerly breezes were felt in most places, accompanied by showery, rainfall on the South Coast and in the Channel. During Friday (19th inst. a temporary spell of Westerly airs was experienced, but with little or no change in the weather. On Saturday (20th inst.), however, a depression had advanced to Ireland from the Westward, and moderate to fresh Southerly winds, accompanied by rain, set in over the greater part of our Islands. This disturbance travelled North-Eastwards in the course of Sunday and Monday (21st and 22nd inst.), the wind veering to the West and North-West, and blowing with some strength (for the time of year) in many places. This weather continued in a very showery, changeable state, with local thunderstorms, and occasional heavy downpours in the South. At the close of the torms, and cocasional heavy downpours in the South. At the close of the weather generally. The phenature has been below the average generally. The highest values have only reached 70° or slightly more, and these have been registered at but one or two stations, viz.; Loughborough, Cambridge, and in In London the barometer was highest (29'95 inches) on Thursday (18th inst.);

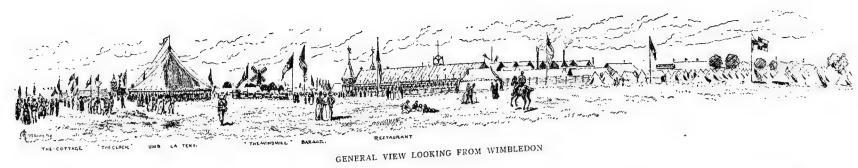
registered at but one or two stations, viz.; Loughtoning, Galary, Calandon.

London the barometer was highest (29'95 inches) on Thursday (18th inst.);

In London the barometer was highest (15'') on Friday (15th inst.);

The temperature was highest (77'') on Friday (15th inst.); lowest (48'') on Friday (15th inst.); range 23''.

Rain fell on four days. Total fall o'84 inch. Greatest fall on any one day o'47 inch on Sunday (21st inst.)

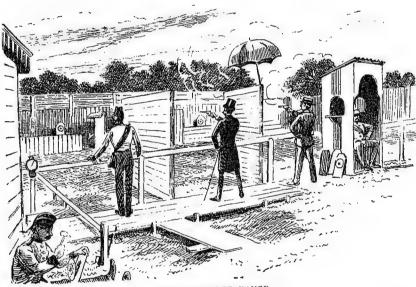




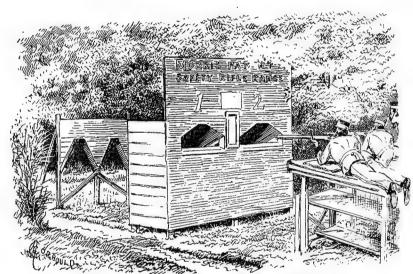
"BUTTON YOUR TUNIC BEFORE FIRING" (STANDING ORDER)



LADY WANTAGE RECEIVES THE AMERICAN TEAM



THE REVOLVER RANGE



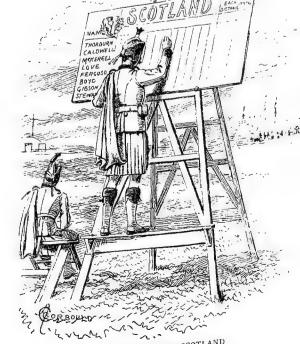
THE MORRIS PRIZE-200 YARDS, SEVEN SHOTS



"SHE DOATS ON THE MILITARY"
PUBLIC SCHOOLS COMPETITION



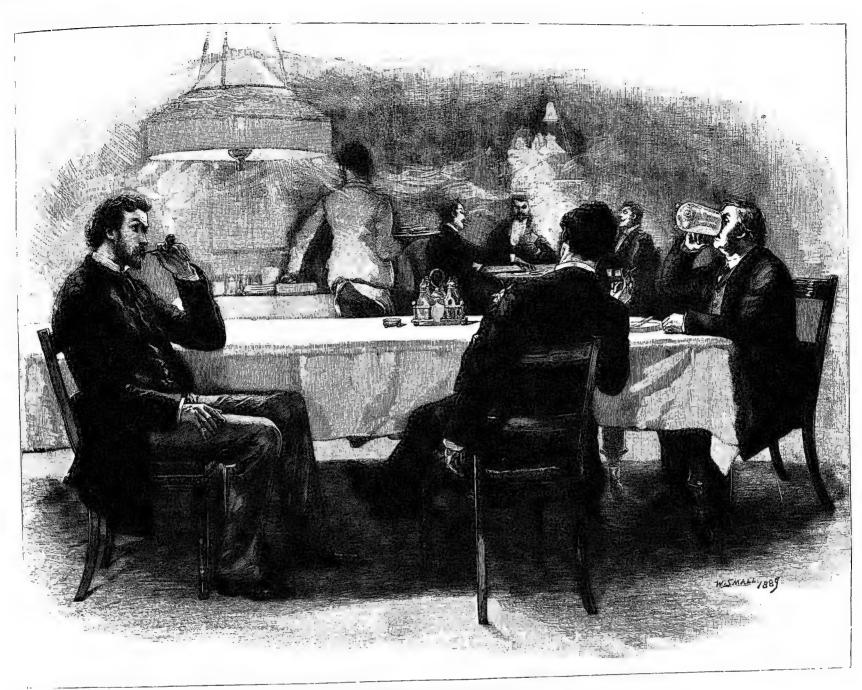
Lord Wantage Colonel Eaton Captain Mildmay
THE THREE GREAT MEN OF WIMBLEDON



SCORING FOR SCOTLAND

O F WIMBLEDON DAYS ТHЕ LAST

THE GRAPHIC, JULY 27, 1889



DRAWN BY W. SMALL

Here the pot of foaming stout claimed his attention; he buried his head in it.

"THE NEW PRINCE FORTUNATUS"

BY WILLIAM BLACK,

AUTHOR OF "A PRINCESS OF THULE," "MACLEOD OF DARE," &C.

"If I don't get a secretary," he muttered to himself, "I shall soon

"If I don't get a secretary," he muttered to himself, "I shall soon be in a madhouse."

Nor did he pay much attention to his breakfast when it was put on the table, for there were newspapers to be opened and glanced through—country journals, most of them, with marked paragraphs conveying the most unexpected, and even startling, intelligence regarding himself, his occupations, and forthcoming engagements. Then there were the book packets and the rolls of music to be examined; but by this time he had lit an after-breakfast cigarette, and was proceeding with something of indifference. Occasionally he strolled about the room, or went to the window and looked down into the roaring highway of Piccadilly or across to the sunny foliage and pale blue mists of the Green Park. And then, in the midst of his vague meditations, he following note was brought to him: it had been delivered by hand:—

'My DEAR MR. MOORE,—I do so awfully want to see you, about

'MY DEAR MR. MOORE,—I do so awfully want to see you, about a matter of urgent importance. Do be good-natured and come and lnnch with us—any time before half-past two, if possible. It will be so kind of you. I hope the morning performance has done you no harm. Yours sincerely, ADELA CUNYNGHAM.

CHAPTER II. THE GREAT GOD PAN

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THE GREAT GOD PAN

LATE as he went to bed, sleep did not long detain him, for in his own happy-go-lucky, troubadour sort of life, he was one of the most occupied of men even in this great, hurrying, bustling capital of the world. As soon as he had donned his dressing gown and come into the sitting-room he swallowed a cup of coffee that was waiting for him, and then, to make sure that unholy hours and cigarettes had not hurt his voice, he dabbed a note on the piano, and began to practise, in the open-throated Italian fashion, those vocalises which sound so strangely to the uninstructed ear. He rang for breakfast. He glanced in a despairing way at the pile of letters and parcels awaiting him, the former, no doubt, mostly invitations, the latter, as he could guess, proofs of his latest sittings to the photographers, albums and birth-day books sent for his autograph, music be-exching commendation, even M.S. plays accompanied by pathetic appeals from unknown authors. Then there was a long row of potted scarlet geraniums and large white daisies which the house-potter had ranged by the window; and when he opened the note that had been forwarded with these he found that the wife of a famous statesman had observed as she drove along Piccadilly that the flawers in his balcony wanted renewal and begged his acceptance of this graceful little tribute. He took up a pair of dumb bells, and had some exercise with them, to keep his arms and chest in good condition. He looked at himself in the mirror: no, he did not seem to have smoked inordinately; nevertheless, he made sundry solemn vows about those insidious cigarettes. Then he began to open the envelopes. Here was an imposing card 'To have the honour of meeting their Royal Highnesses the King and Queen of ____'; here was a more modest bit of pasteboard with 'R.S.V.P. to Mess Presilent' at the lower corner; here were invitations to breakfasts, to luncheons, to afternoon squawks, to Sunday dinners, to dances and crushes, in short, to every possible kind of diversi

well, lunchcon was not much in his way, for he usually dined at five; nevertheless, Lady Adela was an especial friend of his, and had been very kind to him, and here was some serious business. So he hurried through what correspondence was absolutely necessary; he sent word to Green's Stables that he should not ride that morning; he walke I round to a certain gymnasium and had three-quarters of an hour with the fencing-master (this was an appointment which he invariably held sacred); on his way back to his rooms he called in at Solomon's for a button-hole; and then, having got home and made certain alterations in his toilet, he went out again, jumped into a hansom, and was driven up to the top of Campden Hill, arriving there shortly after one o'clock.

He found Lady Adela and Miss Georgie Lestrange in the drawing-room, or rather just outside, on the little balcony overlooking the garden, and neither of them seemed any the worse for that masquerading in the early dawn: indeed, Miss Georgie's naturally fresh and bright complexion flushed a little more than usual when she saw who this new-comer was, for perhaps she was thinking of the very frank manner in which Damon had expressed his admiration for Pastora but a few short hours ago.

"I have been telling Georgie all about the dresses at the Drawing Room," said the tall young matron, as she gave him her hand, and regarded him with a friendly look; "but that won't interest you, Mr. Moore. We shall have to talk about the new beauties, rather, to interest you."

He was a little puzzled.
"I thought, Lady, Adela, you said there was something—something

"Thought, Dady, said she, with a pleasant smile in her clear grey-blue eyes. "I think it of importance; but it remains to be seen whether the world is of the same opinion. Well, I won't keep you in any open."

whether the world is of the same opinion. Well, I won't keep you in suspense."

She went to the piano, and brought back three volumes plainly bound in green cloth.

"Behold!"

He took them from her, and glanced at the titlepage: "Kathleen's Sweethearts, a Novel, by Lady Arthur Castletown," was what he found there.

"So it is out at last," said he, for he had more than once heard of this great work while it was still in progress.

"Yes," said she, eagerly, "though it isn't issued to the public yet. The fact is, Mr. Moore, I want you to help me. You know all about professional people, and the newspapers, and so on—who better?—and of course I'm very anxious about my first book,—my first big book, that is—and I don't want it to get just thrown aside, without ever being glanced at. Now what am I to do? You may speak quite freely before Georgie—she's just as anxious as I am, every bit, I believe—only what to do we can't tell."

"All that I can think of," said the ruddy-haired young damsel, with a laugh, "is to have little advertisements printed, and I will leave them behind me wherever I go—in the stalls of a theatre, or at a concert, or anywhere. You know, Adela, you can not expect me to turn myself into a sandwich-man, and go about the streets between boards."

"Georgie, vou're frivolous." said Lady Adela, and she again

to turn myself into a sandwich-man, and go about the streets between boards."

"Georgie, you're frivolous," said Lady Adela, and she again turned to Lionel Moore, who was still holding the three green volumes in his hands, in a helpless sort of fashion. "You know, Mr. Moore, there are such a lot of books published nowadays—crowds!—shoals!—and, unless there is a little attention drawn beforehand, what chance have you? I want a friend in court—I want several friends in court—and that's the truth; now, how am I to get them?"

This was plain speaking; but he was none the less bewildered. "You see, Lady Adela, the theatre is so different from the world of letters. I've met one or two newspaper-men now and again, but they were dramatic critics—I never heard that they reviewed books."

"But they were connected with newspapers?—then they must know the men who do," said this alert and intelligent lady, "Oh, I don't ask for anything unfair! I only ask for a chance. I don't want to be thrown into a corner unread, or sold to the

second-hand bookseller uncut. Now, Mr. Moore, think. You must know lots of newspaper-men if you would only think: why, they're always coming about theatres. And they would do anything for you, for you are such a popular favourite; and a word from you would be of such value to a beginner like me. Now, Mr. Moore, be good-natured, and consider. But first of all come away and have some lunch: and then we'll talk it over."

When they had gone into the dining-room and sat down at table, he said—

when they and good the said—
"Well, if it comes to that, I certainly know one newspaper-man;
in fact, I have known him all my life; he is my oldest friend. But
then he is merely the head of the Parliamentary reporting staff of
the Morning Mirror—he's in the Gallery of the House of Commons,
you know, every night—and I'm afraid he couldn't do much about
a book."
"Couldn't he do a little, Mr. Moore?" said Lady Adela,
"Couldn't he do a little, it while the papers that 'Lady

"Couldn't he do a little, Mr. Moore?" said Lady Adela, insidiously. "Couldn't he get it hinted in the papers that 'Lady Arthur Castletown' is only a nom de plume?"

"Then you don't object to your own name being mentioned?" asked this simple young man.

"Then you don't object to your own name being mentioned?" asked this simple young man.

"No, no, not at all," said she, frankly. "People are sure to get to know. There are some sketches of character in the book that I think will make a little stir—I mean people will be asking questions; and then you know how a pseudonym whets curiosity—they will certainly find out—and they will talk all the more then. That ought to do the book some good. And then you understand, Mr. Moore," continued this remarkably naive person, "if your friend happened to know any of the reviewers, and could suggest how some little polite attention might be paid them, there would be nothing wrong in that, would there? I am told that they are quite gentlemen now-a-days—they go everywhere—and—and indeed I should like to make their acquaintance, since I've come into the writing fraternity myself."

myself."
Lionel Moore was silent; he was considering how he should approach the fastidious, whimsical, sardonic Maurice Mangan on this extremely difficult subject.
"Let me see," he said, presently. "This is Wednesday; my friend Mangan won't be at the House; I will send a message to his rooms, and ask him to come down to the theatre: then we can have a consultation about it. May I take this copy of the book with me,

a consultation about it. May I take this copy of the book with me, I.ady Adela?"

Lady Adela?"

"Certainly, certainly!" said she, with promptitude. "And if you know of any one to whom I should send a copy, with the author's name in it—my own name, I mean—it would be extremely kind of you to let me know. It's so awfully hard for us poor outsiders to get a hearing. You professional folk are in a very different position—the public just worship you—you have it all your own way—you don't need to care what the critics say—but look at nne! I may knock and knock at the door of the Temple of Fame until my knuckles are sore, and who will take any notice—unless, perhaps, some friendly ear begins to listen? Do you think Mr. Mangan—did you say Mangan?—do you think he would come and dine with us some evening?"

dine with us some evening?"

The artless ingenuousness of her speech was almost embarrassing.

"He is a very busy man," he said, doubtfully, "very busy. He has his Gallery work to do, of course; and then I believe he is engaged on some important philosophical treatise—he has been at it for years indeed—"

"Oh, he writes books too?" Lady Adela cried. "Then certainly you must bring him to dinner. Shall I write a note now, Mr. Moore—a Sunday evening, of course, so that we may secure you as

well---"
"I think I would wait a little, Lady Adela," he said, "until I see
"I think I would wait a little, Lady Adela," Mangan: difficult

"I think I would wait a little, Lady Adela," he said, "until I see how the land lies. He's a most curious fellow, Mangan: difficult to please, and capricious. I fancy he is rather disappointed with himself; he ought to have done something great, for he knows everything—at least he knows what is fine in everything, in painting, in poetry, in music; and yet with all his sympathy he seems to be for ever grumbling—and mostly at himself. He is a difficult fellow to deal with——"

"I suppose he eats his dinner like anybody else," said Lady Adela, somewhat sharply: she was not used to having her invita-

"I suppose he eats his dinner like anybody else," said Lady Adela, somewhat sharply: she was not used to having her invitations scorned.

"Yes, but I think he would prefer to eat it in a village alehouse," Lionel said, with a smile, "where he could make 'the violet of a legend blow, among the chops and steaks.' However, I will take him your book, Lady Adela; and I have no doubt he will be able to give you some good advice."

It was late that evening when, in obedience to the summons of a sixpenny telegram, Maurice Mangan called at the stage-door of the New Theatre, and was passed in. Lionel Moore was on the stage—as any one could tell, for the resonant baritone voice was ringing clear above the multitudinous music of the orchestra; but Mangan, not wishing to be in the way, did not linger in the wings, he made straight for his friend's room; which he knew. And in the dusk of the long corridor he was fortunate enough to behold a beautiful apparition in the person of a young French officer in the gayest of uniforms, who, apparently to maintain the character he bore in the piece (it was that of a young prisoner of war liberated on parole, who played sad havoc with the hearts of the village maidens by reason of his fascinating ways and pretty broken English), had just facetiously chucked two of the women dressers under the chin; and these damsels were simpering at this mark of condescension, and evidently much impressed by the swagger and braggadocio of the miniature warrior. However, Mile. Girond (the boy-officer in question) no sooner caught sight of the newcomer than she instantly and demurely altered her demeanour; and as she passed him in the corridor she favoured him with a grave and courteous little bow, for she had met him more than once in Miss Burgoyne's sitting-room. Mangan returned that salutation most respectfully; and then he went on and entered the apartment in which Lionel Moore dressed.

It was empty; so this tall, thin man with the slightly stooping

It was empty; so this tall, thin man with the slightly stooping shoulders threw himself into a wicker-work easy-chair, and let his eyes—which were much keener than was properly compatible with the half-affected expression of indolence that had become habitual to

the half-affected expression of indolence that had become habitual to him—roam over the heterogeneous collection of articles around. These were abundantly familiar to him—the long dressing-table with all its appliances for making up, the mirrors, the wigs on blocks, the gay-coloured garments, the fencing-foils and swords, the framed series of portraits from Vanity Fair, the innumerable photographs stuck everywhere about. Indeed it was something not immediately connected with these paraphernalia of an actor's existence that seemed to be occupying his mind, even as he idly regarded the various pastes and colours, the powder-puffs and pencils, the pots of vaseline. His eyes grew absent as he sate there. Was he thinking of the Linn Moore of years and years ago who used to reveal to the companion of his boyhood all his high aims and strenuous ambitions—how he was resolved to become a

and strenuous ambitions—how he was resolved to become a Mendelssohn, a Mozart, a Beethoven? Whither had fled all those wistful dreams and ardent aspirations? What was Linn Moore now?—why, a singer in comic opera, his face beplastered almost out

to deal with-

THE GRAPHIC

Presently the door was opened, and in came Lionel Moore,

Presently the door was opened, and in came before followed by his dresser.

"Hallo, Maurice!—you're late," said Harry Thornhill, as he surrendered himself to his factorum, who forthwith began to strip him of his travelling costume of cocked hat, frogged coat, white leather breeches, and shining black boots in order to to make way for the more brilliant attire of the last act.

"Now that I am here what are your highness's commands?"

"Now that I am here, what are your highness's commands?"

"There's a book there—written by a friend of mine," Lionel said, as he was helping his dresser to get off the glittering topboots. "She wants me to do what I can for her with the press. What do I know about that? Still, she is a very particular friend—and you must advise me."

Mangan rose and went to the mantel-piece and took down

Mangan rose and went to the mantel-piece and took down

"Lady Arthur Castletown—"said he.

"But that is not her real name," the other interposed. "Her real name is Lady Adela Cunyngham—of course you know who real arm."

"I have been permitted to hear the echo of her name from those "I have been permitted to hear the echo of her name from those rare altitudes in which you dwell now," the other said lazily. "So rare altitudes in which you dwell now," the other said lazily. "So she is one of your fashionable acquaintances; and she wants to secure the puff preliminary, and a number of favourable reviews, secure the puff preliminary, and a number of favourable reviews, and then you send for me. But what can I do for you except ask one or two of the Gallery men to mention the book in the proper correspondent's letter?"

their London Correspondent's letter?"

"But that's the very thing, my dear fellow!" Lionel Moore cried, as he was getting on his white silk stockings. "The very thing! She wants attention drawn to the book. She doesn't want to be passed over. She wants to have the name of the author brought before the public ——"

of the author, brought before the public "Her real name?"

"Her real name?"
"Yes, certainly, if that is advisable."
"Oh well, there's not much trouble about that. You can always minister to a rind diseased by a morbid craving for notoriety if a paragraph in a country newspaper will suffice. So this is part of paragraph in the trouble friends appear from you. Line in return for what your fashionable friends expect from you, Linn, in return for

what your fashionable triends expect from you, Linn, in return for their patronage?"

"It's nothing of the kind: she would do as much for me, if she knew how, or if there was any occasion."

"Oh, well, it is no great thing," said Mangan, who was really a very good-natured sort of person, despite his supercilious talk. "In fact, you might do her ladyship a more substantial service than that."

"How?"

"How?"

"I thought you knew Quirk—Octavius Quirk?"
"But you have always spoken so disparagingly of him!" the

"But you have always spoken so disparagingly of him!" the other exclaimed.

"What has that to do with it?" he asked; and then he continued in his indolent fashion. "Why, I thought you knew all about Quirk. Quirk belongs to a band of literary weaklings, not any one of whom can do anything worth speaking of; but they try their best to write up each other; and sometimes they take it into their head to help an acquaintance—and then their cry is like that of a pack of beagles; you would think the Press of London, or a considerable section of it, had but one voice. Why don't you take Lady Arthur's—Lady Constance's—what's her name?—why don't you take her book to the noble association of log-rollers? I presume the novel is trash; they'll welcome it all 'the more. She is a woman—she is not to be feared; she hasn't as yet committed the crime of being successful—she isn't to be envied and anonymously attacked. That's the ticket for you, Linn. They mayn't convince the public that Lady What's-her-name is a wonderful person; but they will convince her that she is; and what more does she want?"

"I don't understand you Maurice!" the young beritons cried.

the public that Lady What's-her-name is a wonderful person; but they will convince her that she is; and what more does she want?"

"I don't understand you, Maurice!" the young baritone cried, almost angrily. "Again and again you've spoken of Octavius Quirk as if he were beneath contempt."

"What has that to do with it?" the other repeated placidly. "As an independent writer, Quirk is quite beneath contempt—quite. There is no backbone in his writing at all; and he knows his own weakness; and he thinks he can conceal it by the use of furious adjectives. He is always in a frantic rush and flurry, that produces no impression on anybody. A whirlwind of feathers, that's about it. He goes out into the highway and brandishes a double-handed sword—in order to sweep off the head of a buttercup. And I suppose he expects the public to believe that his wild language, all about nothing, means strength; just as he hopes that they will take his noisy horse-laugh for humour. That's Octavius Quirk as a writer—a nobody, a nothing, a wisp of straw in convulsions; but as a puffer—ah, there you have him!—as a puffer, magnificent, glorious, a Greek hero, invincible, invulnerable. My good man, it's Octavius Quirk you should go to! Get him to call on his pack of beagles to give tongue; and then, my goodness, you'll hear a cry—for a while at least. Is there anything at all in the book?"

"I don't know," said Harry Thornhill, who had changed quickly, and was now regaling himself with a little of Miss Burgoyne's lemonade, with which the prima donna was so kind as to keep him supplied. "Well, now, I shall be on the stage some time: what do you say to looking over Lady Adela's novel?"

"All right."

There was a tapping at the door: it was the call-boy.
But Lionel Moore did not immediately answer the summons.

Indeed, he had more than time for all the brief scrutiny he deemed necessary; when Lionel Moore reappeared, to get finally quit of his theatrical trappings for the night, his friend was standing at the fireplace, looking at a sketch in brown chalk of Miss Burgoyne, which that amiable young lady had herself presented to Harry Thornhill.

"Well, what's the verdict?"

Mangan turned round, rather bewildered; and then he recollected

Mangan turned round, rather bewildered; and then he recollected that he had been glancing at the novel.

"Oh, that?" he said, regarding the three volumes with no very favourable air. "Mighty poor stuff, I should say: just about as weak as they make it. But harmless. Some of the conversation—between the women—is natural: trivial, but natural. The plain truth is, my dear Linn, it is a very foolish, stupid book, which should never have been printed at all; but I suppose your fashionable friend could afford to pay for having it printed."

"But, look here, Maurice," Lionel said, in considerable surprise, "I don't see how it can be so very stupid, when Lady Adela herself

"I don't see how it can be so very stupid, when Lady Adela herself is one of the brightest, cleverest, shrewdest, most intelligent women you could meet with anywhere—quite unusually so."

"That may be; but she is not the first clever woman who has

made the mistake of imagining that because she is socially popular she must therefore be able to write a book."

"And what am I to car to Octavio Control of the control of

JULY 27, 1889

And what am I to say to Octavius Quirk?" "And what am I to say to the log-rollers? Don't say anything What are you to say to the log-rollers? Don't say anything Get Lady Adela to ask one or two of them to dinner. You'll fetch Quirk that way easily: they say Gargantua was a fool compared to

him."

"I've seen him do pretty well at the Garden, especially about two in the morning," was the young baritone's comment; and then, as he began to get into his ordinary attire, he said—"To tell you Mayrice Lady Adela rather hinted that she would the truth, Maurice, Lady Adela rather hinted that she woulfige pleased to make the acquaintance of any—of any literary man—"
"Who could do her book a good turn?"

"Who could do her book a good turn?"

"No, you needn't put it as rudely as that. She rather feels that in becoming an authoress she has allied herself with literary people—and would naturally like to make acquaintances; so, if it came to that, I should consider myself empowered to ask Quirk whether he would accept an invitation to dinner—I mean, at Cunyngham Lodge, It's no use asking you, Maurice?" he added, with a little hesitation.

It's no use asking you, Maurice?" he added, with a little hesitation. Maurice Mangan laughed.

"No, no, Linn, my boy; thank you all the same. I say," he continued, as he took up his hat and stick, seeing that Lionel was about ready to go, "do you ever hear from Miss Francie Wright, or have you forgotten her among all your fine friends?"

"Oh, I hear from Francie sometimes," he answered, carelessly, "or about her, anyway, whenever I get a letter from home. She's very well. Boarding out pauper sick children is her new fad; and I believe she's very busy, and very happy over it. Come along, Maurice; we'll walk up to the Garden, and get something of an appetite for supper."

Maurice; we'll walk up to the Garden, and get something of an appetite for supper."

When they arrived at the Garden Club (so named from its proximity to Covent Garden) they went forthwith into the spacious apartment on the ground-floor which served at once as dining-room, newspaper-room, and smoking-room. There was hardly anybody in it. Four young men in evening-dress were playing cards at a sidetable; at another table a solitary member was writing; but at the long supper-table—which was prettily lit up with crimson-shaded lamps, and the appointments of which seemed very trim and clans and neat—all the chairs were empty, and the only other occupants of the place were the servants, who wore a simple livery of white linen.

"What for supper, Maurice?" the younger of the two friends

asked.

"Anything—with salad," Mangan answered: he was examining a series of old engravings that hung around the walls.

"On a warm night like this what do you say to cold lamb, salad, and some hock and iced soda-water?"

"All right."

Support was speedily forthorming, and so they teek this above.

Supper was speedily forthcoming, and as they took their places,

Mangan said—
"You don't often go down to see the old people, Linn?"
"I'm so frightfully busy!"
"Has Miss Francie ever been up to the theatre—to see The Squire's Daughter, I mean?"—this question he seemed to put

rather diffidently.

"No. I've asked her often enough; but she always laughs and puts it off. She seems to be as busy down there as I am up here."

"What does she think of the great name and fame you have made for yourself?"

"How should I know?"

These there was silence for a second or two.

Then there was silence for a second or two.
"I wish you'd run down to see them some Sunday, Linn: I'd go down with you."
"Why not go down by yourself?—they'd be tremendously glad

"Why not go down by yourself?—they doe tremendously guar to see you."

"I should be more welcome if I took you with me. You know your cousin likes you to pay a little attention to the old people. Come! Say Sunday week."

"My dear fellow, Sunday is my busiest day! Sunday night is the only night I have out of the seven. And I fancy that it is for that very Sunday evening that Lord Rockminster has engaged the Lansdowne Gallery: he gives a little dinner-party, and his sisters have a big concert afterwards—we've all got to sing the chorus of the new marching-song that Lady Sybii has composed for the army." army."
"Who is Lady Sybil?"

"Who is Lady Sybil?"

"The sister of the authoress whose novel you were reading."

"My gracious, is there another genius in the family!"

"There's a third," said Lionel, with a bit of a smile.

"What
would you say if Lady Rosamund Bourne were to paint a portrait
of me as Harry Thornhill for the Royal Academy?"

"I should say the betting was fifty to one against its getting in."

"Ah, you're unjust, Maurice: you don't know them. I dare say
you judged that novel by some high literary standard that it doesn't
pretend to reach. I am sure of this, that if it's half as clever as
Lady Adela Cunyngham herself, it will do very well."

"It will do very well for the kind of people who will read it,
said the other, indifferently.

This was a free-and-easy place: when they had finished supper,

said the other, indifferently.

This was a free-and-easy place: when they had finished supper, Lionel Moore lit a cigarette, and his friend a briar-root pipe, without moving from the table; and Mangan's prayer was still that his companion should fix Sunday week for a visit to the little Surrey village where they had been boys together, and where Lionel's father and mother (to say nothing of a certain Miss Francie Wright, whose name cropped up more than once in Mangan's talk) were still living. But during this entreaty Lionel's attention happened to be attracted to the glass-door communicating with the hall; and instantly he said, in an undertone—

"Here's a stroke of luck, Maurice: Quirk has just come in. How am I to sound him? What should I do?"

"Haven't I told you?" said Mangan curtly. "Get your swell friends to feed him."

Nevertheless this short, fat man who now strode into the room.

Nevertheless this short, fat man who now strode into the room, and nodded briefly to these two acquaintances, speedily showed that on occasion he knew how to feed himself. It called a waiter, that on occasion he knew how to feed himself, and ordered an underdone beefsteak with Spanish onions, toasied and ordered an underdone beefsteak with Spanish onions, then he cheese to follow, and a large bottle of stout to begin with; then he took the chair at the head of the table, thus placing himself next to Lionel Moore.

"A very empty den to-night," observed this new comer, whose avery face, watery blue eyes, lank hair plentifully streaked with grey, and unwholesome complexion would not have produced a total favourable impression on any one unacquainted with his literary gifts and graces.

favourable impression on any one unacquainted with his acception of the day, that is the most of the day, the cried, "—the so-called aristocracy thinking that they can be so called a school of the day, that is the most of the day, that is the crous," he cried, "—the so-called aristocracy thinking that they can be applied to the day of the day and the day an

"Well, of all the phenomena of the day, that is the most lulicrous," he cried, "—the so-called aristocracy thinking that they can produce anything in the shape of art or literature. The aristocracy the most exhausted of all our exhausted social strata—what can be expected from it? Why, we haven't anywhere now-a-days either at

"All right."
There was a tapping at the door: it was the call-boy.
But Lionel Moore did not immediately answer the summons.

"Look here, Maurice; if you should find anything in the book—anything you could say a word in favour of—I wish you'd come round to the Garden Club with me, after the performance, and have a bit of supper. Octavius Quirk is almost sure to be there."

"What, Quirk? I thought the Garden was given over to Dukes and comic actors?"

"There's a sprinkling of everybody in it." the young baritone

and comic actors?"

"There's a sprinkling of everybody in it," the young baritone said; "and Quirk likes it because it is an all-night club—he never seems to go to bed at all. Will you do that?"

"Oh, yes," Maurice Mangan said; and forthwith, as his friend left the dressing-room, he plunged into Lady Adela's novel.

The last act of The Squire's Daughter is longer than its predecessors; so that Mangan had plenty of time to acquire some general knowledge of the character and contents of these three volumes.

of recognition; a pet of the frivolous-fashionable side of London society; the chief adornment of photographers' windows.

"'Half a beast is the great god Pan,'" this tall, languid-looking man murmured to himself, as he was vacuously staring at those paints and brushes and cosmetics; and then he got up and to walk indeterminately about the room, his hands behind

cliterature or drama that is worthy of the name—not anywhere it is all a ghastly, spurious make-believe—a mechanical in it all a ghastly, spurious make-believe—a mechanical dinal and party of paintings and books and plays without a spark of the intent—to the intent—to do anything in any one of these directions he might have een able to do anything in any one of these directions he might have een able to do anything in any one of these directions he might have een able to do anything in any one of these directions he might have een able to do anything in any one of these directions he might have een able to do anything in any one of these directions he might have even able to do anything in any one of these directions he might have even the fact—the soil is exhausted "We are all played out, that is the fact—the soil is exhausted "We are all played out, that is the fact—the soil is exhausted in the soil is exhausted in a sort of triumphant way; "there's no mistake about intent in a sort of triumphant way; "there's no mistake about intent in a sort of triumphant way; "there's no mistake about intent in a sort of triumphant way; "there's no mistake about ressing in upon us from every side; and yet at the very moment oresing in upon us from every side; and yet at the very moment oresing in upon us from every side; and yet at the very moment oresing in upon us from every sand grouse-moors, they so far mistake the mid their salmon-rivers, and grouse-moors are doomeds; "I hope they won't sweep away deer-forests and grouse-moors are doomed; and seet he last of these doomed institutions!" observed Mr. Quirk, with dark significance, as he looked tions! "observed Mr. Quirk, with dark significance, as he looked tions!" observed Mr. Quirk, with dark significance, as he looked tions! "observed Mr. Quirk with a kind of half-contemptuous indifference is no defence for them: there never was: they were conceived in in o defence for them; there never was: they were conceived in in o defence for the labourer says 'Bona vacantia can

must go—"
Then Irish landlords will no longer be considered feræ
natura ?" Mangan asked, incidentally.
"We must be free from these feudal tyrannies, these mediæval
chains and manacles that the Norman kings imposed on a conquered people. We must be as free as the United States of quered people.

America—"
"America!" Mangan said; and he was rude enough to laugh.
"The State of New York has more stringent game-laws than any
European country that I know of; and why not? They wanted to
preserve certain wild animals, for the general good; and they took

preserve certain wild animals, for the general good the only possible way."

Quirk was disconcerted only for a moment; presently he had resumed, in his reckless, mouton-enragé fashion—

the only possible way."

Quirk was disconcerted only for a moment; presently he had resumed, in his reckless, monton-enragé fashion—

"That may be—"

"That may be; but the Democracy of Great Britain has pronounced against game; and game must go; there is no disputing the fact. Hunting in any civilised community is a relic of barbarism; it is worse in this country—it is an infringement of the natural rights of the tiller of the soil. What is the use of talking about it!—the whole thing is doomed; if you're going to Scotland this autumn, Mr. Moore, if you are to be shown all those exclusive pastimes of the rich and privileged classes, well, I'd advise you to keep your eyes open, and write as clear an account of what you see as you can; and, by Jove, twenty years hence your book will be read with amazement by the new generation!"

Here the pot of foaming stout claimed his attention; he buried his head in it; and thereafter, sitting back in his chair, sighed forth his satisfaction. The time was come for a large cigar.

And how, in the face of this fierce denunciation of the wealthy classes and all their ways, could Lionel Moore put in a word for Lady Adela's poor little literary infant? It would be shrivelled into nothing by a blast of this simulated simoon. It would be trodden under foot by the log-roller's elephantine jocosity. In a sort of de-pair he turned to Maurice Mangan, and would have entered into conversation with him but that Mangan now rose and said he must be going, nor could he be prevailed on to stay. Lionel accompanied him into the hall.

"That Jabberwock makes me sick; he's such an ugly devil," Mangan sitl, as he put on his hat; and surely that was strange language coming from a grave philosopher who was about to publish a volume on the Fundamental Fallacies of M. Comte.

"But what am I to do, Maurice?" Lionel said, as his friend was leaving. "It's no use asking for his intervention at present; he's simply running amuck."

"If your Fiend—Lady What's-her-name—is as clever as you say, she'il just twi

The true gods sigh for the cost and pain,— For the reed that grows nevermore again As a reed with the reeds in the river.

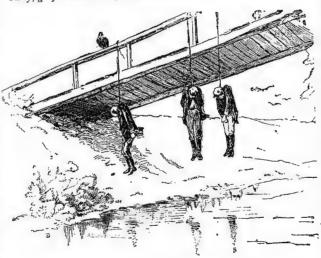
(To be continued)

TRAPPING SKUNKS FOR THEIR SKINS is a profitable industry lately developed in Western Connecticut, U.S.A., owing to the increasing demand for this kind of fur. Some two hundred persons are expected in one limited district of the State, from December to March, when the fur is in the best condition, and they take about 40,000 skins.

AN INDIAN VICTORIAN JUBILEE MEMORIAL was picturesquely AN INDIAN VICTORIAN JUBILEE MEMORIAL was picturesquery in ugutatel recently at Bhownugger. New water-works were en sen as the form of the memorial, and when the Maharajah spenel the works, he placed one of 'the large silver chatties (water Its), iclinging to the palace under the stand-pipe, and let the water flow into the receptacle. Then he beckened one of the Brahmin women, who were looking on, and had the chattie placed on her head, telling her that it was her property—a valuable gift.

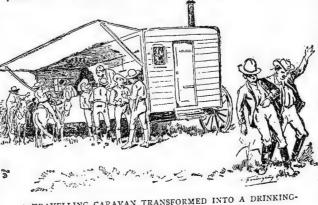


"THE Alpine Portfolio," edited by Oscar Eckenstein and August Lorria (published by the Editors, 62, Basinghall Street, E.C.), is a great work excellently carried out. Both gentlemen are Alpine climbers, and they conceived the idea of getting together for the delight of all lovers of Swiss scenery, permanent records of the most interesting peaks, passes, and glaciers. Wisely choosing to illustrate at first only one district, they selected the Pennine Alps from the Simplon to the Great St. Bernard; and in this magnificent portfolio are issued a hundred heliotype plates, printed in absolutely permanent ink. It is certainly true to say that in the whole district selected there is no considerable peak, no well-known view, which will be missed from this collection. It is equally true that a very few years ago the production of such a work would have been impossible, for the photographing of the High Alps may be said to have first been undertaken by the late Mr. W. F. Donkin. Many of these views are from photographs by Mr. Donkin, others are from negatives by Mrs. Main, while Messrs. J. Beck, Howard Barrett, J. Eccles, P. Güssfeldt, X. Imfeld, L. Kurz, and V. Sella have contributed the rest. Each view is mounted on a thick card and numbered, the letter-press being contained in a separate cover. In each case is given the photographer's name, the date of photographing, the point of view, and a description of the print, with the names of all the peaks and glaciers within sight. The plates are all admirably printed, and, taken altogether, the protfolio is the most complete and excellent thing of the kind ever attempted. The climber who knows his Switzerland will welcome these pictures for the faithfulness with which they recall scenes in which have been passed, perhaps, some of the happiest hours of his life, and those who have never set foot on the Alps may yet admire the beauty of form, the majestry, and the power of these superb peaks. Several of the photographers have been successful in reproducing fine effects of mis



VICTIMS OF JUDGE LYNCH AT CHERRY BRIDGE, DENVER

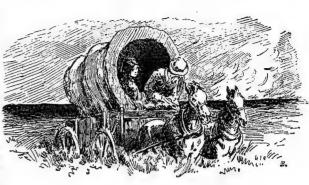
frontier man, guide, scout, and interpreter of the United States Army. "Orator Richmond," from his elevated perch, shouted a short biography of Nelson, telling how he had lived with the Indians and married an Indian wife, how he had guided Brigham Young across the prairie on his first expedition in search of the promised land, and much more. Nelson, it was evident, was a



A TRAVELLING CARAVAN TRANSFORMED INTO A DRINKING-SALOON

remarkable person, and those who care to know more about him can now study his career at leisure in Mr. Harrington O'Reilly's book, "Fifty Years on the Trail" (Chatto and Windus). Mr. O'Reilly is, in this work, little more than the scribe Nelson himself is the

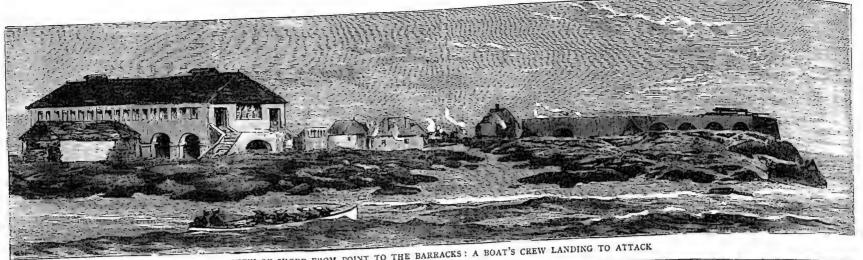
actual narrator of the story, which Mr. O'Reilly has taken down from his own lips. It is a wild and fascinating tale, giving, perhaps, the truest picture of the frontier life of the plains that has yet been placed before the public. It is a grim and realistic story that Nelson has to tell; a story of cruelty, treachery, vice, and murder, yet sometimes of heroism and generosity as well. To give in a few lines any adequate idea of John Nelson's wanderings and exploits would be quite impossible; there is a fresh adventure on every page. He has been everything that it is possible for a man to be in such a society; everything except a sober citizen and "house-dweller." And he tells this story of his life with an absence of reserve and a lack of self-consciousness which gives the charm of reality to his confessions. The book, in short, is one of those which commands the reader as soon as he begins it. Through

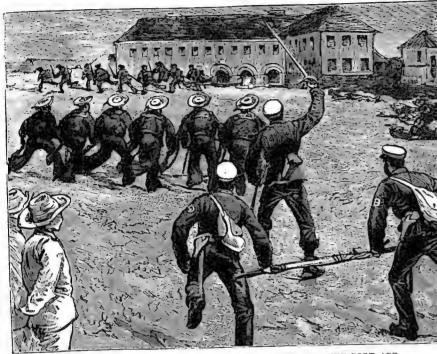


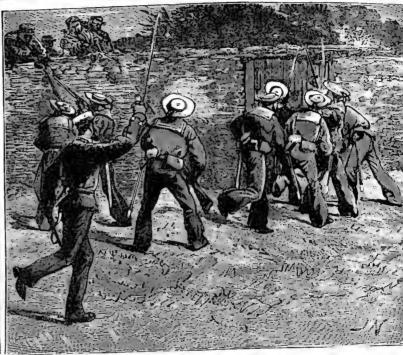
A PRAIRIE FIRE

the life of this one man we look into a page of history which is only just turned, but which, nevertheless, for the reader of this generation is as dead as the days of Ulysese. Mr. Paul Frenzeny has illustrated the book with over a hundred pictures, all of which are as true to nature as they are skilful in draughtsmanship. We here reproduce three of these lilustrations.

The late Dr. Anna Kingsford was a woman of rare gifts, and her early death was a distinct loss to speculation if not to letters. Her posthumously published book, "Dreams of her works, and it important to the produce of the more of t



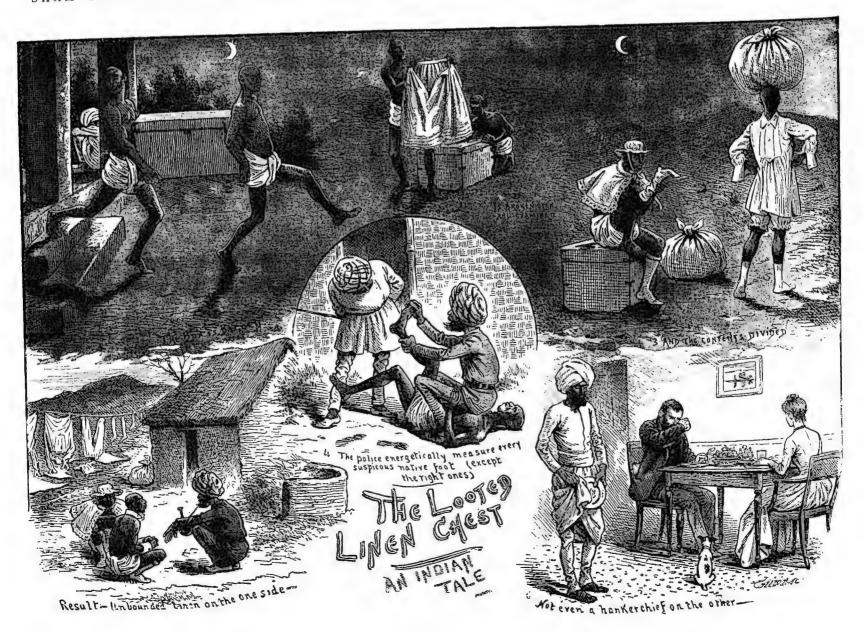




ATTACK IN THE OPEN: THE ENEMY RETIRING TOWARDS THE FORT ARE SURPRISED BY THE FIRE OF THE RIGHT SECTION

THE FINAL CHARGE AND LAST RALLY

SHAM FIGHT IN JAMAICA BETWEEN MEN OF H.M.S. "FORWARD" AND THE CONSTABULARY





NEWMARKET HEATH IN JULY-THE PRINCE OF WALES TAKES

THE GRAPHIC

kakespeare plays. Mr. O'Connor is a firm believer in Mr. Donnelly's

kakespeare plays. Mr. O'Connor is a firm believer in Mr. Donnelly's iscovery, and, like Mr. Donnelly, he has conceived a strong dislike or "the man Shakespeare," "the Stratford burgher." A very interesting memento of this year's exhibition at Burlington Iouse is "Academy Architecture, 1889," edited by Alex. Koch and Louse is "Academy Architecture, 1889," edited by Alex. Koch and W. W. English (69, Chancery Lane). The volume contains a selection from the most prominent drawings hung at the Royal Academy exhibition, and it offers an excellent bird's-eye view of the present endencies in architecture. Theatres, churches, public buildings, oungalows, offices, fountains, and private dwellings are all represented, and many of the designs are by the most distinguished irchitects of the day.

"Popular Guide to London and the Paris Exhibition," by James Dignam (Eason and Sons, Dublin and Belfast) is a bright and trustworthy little book, written chiefly for the information of the ravelling Irishman. It tells what is best worth seeing in London and in Paris, and gives useful hints as to expenditure, amusements,

ravelling Irishman. It tells what is pest worth seeing in London and in Paris, and gives useful hints as to expenditure, amusements, restaurants, hotels, travelling, and so on. It would be difficult for the most inexperienced traveller to go wrong with this book in his

"The Happy Reader," by E. L. Young (Thomas Murby, 3, Ludgate Circus Buildings), is an attempt at a scientific method of teaching young children to read and spell. In this volume, which is called "Word-building," and is No. I. of a series, only regular words are given with short vowel sounds. Each word learned is pictured on the opposite page, and the child is to be encouraged to paint these pictures, thus associating the sound with the object. The author contends with truth that by this method the child is not confused by finding several sounds expressed by one letter. Full directions to teachers are given, and the system, if followed, would certainly do much to help young children struggling to acquire the rudiments of spelling in our unphonetic language.



The London season just now drawing towards, if not actually arrived at, its close, has been one of the most brilliant for many years past. When the sales invade even the most aristocratic of West End establishments (they are the rule, not the exception now), the majority of our readers prepare to leave town either to repeat the gaieties of the past few months in a round of country visiting, or to take a few weeks' rest at a quiet seaside or country place to recruit for the early autumn campaign.

This has been a season for white wear, from the costly white and silver brocade to the simple muslin, plain or embroidered; it is still highly in favour, and likely to continue so, made in warm materials, serge, cloth, flannel, and alpaca.

The yachting-season promises to be very brilliant; the river is now deserted for the ocean. Sleepy Cowes is rousing up for its short but merry season, whilst Ryde is already full of life and activity, in spite of the craze there now is for extended trips to Norway and coasting cruises to Scotland and Ireland, where a spice of danger adds zest to the pleasure. For hard work and healthful enjoyment there is nothing to supersede the time-honoured unshrinkable serge, made with a plain full skirt and a loose blouse bodice, a deep collar, well thrown back to show a ribbed flannel shirt, cream-colour or red; a soft cloth nautical cap is very comfortable, but seldom becoming. It is not often that we come across a sailor-shaped straw hat which fits firmly on the head without pressing the forehead, and leaving an ugly red mark on it, but when by chance we do meet with such a rarity it is well to cherish it. For sailor-shaped straw hat which fits firmly on the head without pressing the forehead, and leaving an ugly red mark on it, but when by chance we do meet with such a rarity it is well to cherish it. For example, after hard wear on the river it can be made quite stylish again by covering it with a new and successful imitation of tarpaulin, which is made in white, black, and blue; it is durable and inexpensive.

For amateur sailoring some years hard-sailoring to the sailoring some years hard-sailoring.

For amateur sailoring some very handsome costumes have been turned out lately. Most effective was one of navy-blue serge, with panels of dull gold cloth braided in bright gold, which had a very group effect, the groups sufficient and college was the groups.

For amateur sailoring some very handsome costumes have been turned out lately. Most effective was one of navy-blue serge, with panels of dull gold cloth braided in bright gold, which had a very good effect; the revers, cuffs, and collar were trimmed to match. Very original and stylish was a yachting-costume of blue-grey cloth, with panels of cream-coloured poplin, ornamented in a bold pattern of red braid, two widths, cuffs, collar, and waistcoat to match, as did also a jaunty little cap with a silver and red passementerie band. Masculine little shirts will be much worn under double-breasted natty jackets. When highly starched, as they needs must be to look well, they are not so comfortable as the pretty shirts of soft silk costumes prepared for two fair sisters were, made to be worn with Directoire coats of very fine dark blue serge, handsomely braided with silver over petticoats of whiteserge, the front covered with passementerie of blue and silver thread; cuffs and stiff high collars to match.

The Directoire coats are much worn for yachting, as, when properly weighted, they do not flap about in the breeze.

We are delighted to record that the tournure is entirely banished from polite society. As a rule, the skirt is arranged at the back in very close pleats or gathers, the petticoats with flounces of crinoline at the back are sometimes worn when the material of the dress is heavy, but light and gauzy fabrics are left to fall in graceful folds.

A very elegant travelling dress was recently made for a bride; it was of very fine reseda-coloured cloth, with a slight train; the bodice and skirt were made in one; they opened over a petticoat of the palest sea-green, with a rich conventional design in pale coral-pink embroidery, which was repeated on the cuffs and revers. The hat was of the new Vandyked straw lace, which has quite the effect of veritable lace; the hat, of reseda-green, was turned up at the back and on the left side, lined with coral-pink silk, and trimmed with ostrich tips of the two shades of gre train, a chatelaine of real orange-blossom and myrtle, ven of plain tulle fastened with diamond pins, a few sprays of orange-blossom in her golden-brown hair; a tiny page in white silk and blue and silver carried her train. The eight bridesmaids wore costumes of coralpink soft silk, and white crêpe de chiffon very artistically draped; hats of wnite crinoline trimmed with white ostrich tips, and pink coral pins; the bouquets were tied with long streamers of white and pink ribbon. There were some very graceful dresses amongst the guests. The bride's mother wore a very handsome gown of teapink ribbon. There were some very graceful dresses amongst the guests. The bride's mother wore a very handsome gown of teagreen brocaded silk, opening over a stone-colour satin petticoat, with embroidery in high relief a few shades lighter than the foundation; her bonnet was of fancy straw, with orchids. Another dress was of sand white broaded silk opening with a procedure of buttered to the control of the strain of th pearl-white brocaded silk, opening over a petticoat of buttercupcoloured satin; the bonnet consisted of a white watered Alsatian bow and a spray of yellow orchids. A tall and very graceful woman wore a dress of the richest pale grey watered silk, bonnet to match. A very young matron looked charming in a dress of the palest pink poplin, with a folded bodice and Elizabethan collar, edged with large pearl beads and lined with white satin, her head-dress colled by courtes a bonest was of wild not provided by courtes a bonest was of wild not provided by courtes a bonest was of wild not provided by courtes a bonest was of wild not provided by courtes a bonest was of wild not provided by courtes a bonest was of wild not provided by courtes a bonest was of wild not provided by courtes a bone of wild not provided by courtes a bone of wild not provided by the p (called by courtesy a bonnet) was of wild roses, nestling in puffings

of pink tulle.

Floral bonnets will continue to be worn until the chill autumn winds demand a more substantial head covering. Those of our readers who are going to Paris, and do not care to be overburthened with luggage, will find these tiny floral bonnets and the

Alsatian bows very easy to pack. A simply-made dress of white, or some pale-coloured Liberty silk, is very easy to stow away. A very pretty way of making a bodice either in soft silk or muslin is with draped folds arranged on the shoulders in very small tucks, confined at the waist with a band of massive gold embroidery, cuffs and collar to match

and conar to match.

The travelling dress should be of myrtle green cloth; richly braided in black and leather colour, the jacket made with revers, lined with pale green silk; a variety of waistcoats may be worn with this tailor-made costume; for example, one of white silk, with closely set parrow tucks and a jabot of lace. Another of leather with this tailor-made costume; for example, one of white sirk, with closely set narrow tucks, and a jabot of lace. Another of leather colour poplin, with cut steel buttons. A third (for a cold day), of green velvet, with gold buttons; the hat for travelling of green felt, with a bind and band of velvet; for town wear a bonnet of twisted rose twips and thorn, with a cream or crimson rose, and a green rose twigs and thorn, with a cream or crimson rose, and a green

rose twigs and thorn, with a cream or crimson rose, and a green velvet bow.

A third dress may be of heliotrope foulard or alpaca, with a plain skirt, all the fulness at the back, on the front a trimming of black lace or velvet put on diagonally, the bodice slightly full in front, wide lace braces, a deep lace collar, and cuffs.

There is a strong desire to replace the high frilled-in sleeves by a return to the mode of the plain sleeves fixed in below the shoulders, which accord with the long-pointed waists; hence there are two distinct modes to choose from: high sleeves, short waists, and altogether abbreviated style, and the low shouldered, long waist, and elongated style. We are inclined to think that the latter, as the newer, will prove triumphant.

The dust cloaks of the period are not becoming, albeit they are very useful; they are often made of the same colour and material as the costume. At other times they are of a dark shade, such as dull crimson, brick red, Russian grey, Navy blue, or brown. Few women contrive to look anything but dowdy in these wraps; far more stylish are the short cloth or velvet jackets, which are sufficiently warm for early autumn. Young people look well in the box capes, triple or quadruple, but only folks with slim figures, and yet not too thin, should attempt to wear these somewhat trying capes.

Large lace, square, or pointed collars are again to the fore, in

capes.

Large lace, square, or pointed collars are again to the fore, in consequence of the sloping shoulders' movement, as they could not be worn with short waists and puffed sleeves.

Much attention is now bestowed on the feet: elaborate open worked stockings to match the dress are a pretty but expensive luxury; we cannot say the same of tan-coloured leather shoes, which are very unbecoming, unless the feet are models of size and shape; at all times they are suggestive of the sands. at all times they are suggestive of the sands.

THE OLD WHITE HART, SOUTHWARK,

WHICH stood in the Borough High Street, was a well-known and even famous inn in the days of Shakespeare, who, in the second part of his Henry VI., depicts Cade and his "rabblement" as being at the White Hart in Southwark. In the year 1676, the old building was destroyed in a great fire which occurred in Southwark. A portion of the new building then erected, namely, the inn-yard with its bedroom gallerics on the northern and eastern sides, survived until



a few days ago. The property belongs to Mr. Manger, an extensive dealer in hops, and as he wanted suitable buildings in which to display his samples, and no other site being available, he was compelled to pull down all that was left of the venerable White Hart. To modern antiquity-lovers the association of the White Hart with Dickens is even more interesting than its mention by Shakespeare. It was at the White Hart that Mr. Pickwick first met his faithful servitor, Samuel Weller, on that eventful occasion when Miss Rachel Wardle eloped with Mr. Alfred Jingle.



"PAST FORGIVENESS?" (2 vols.: Bentley and Son) is, beyond question, the best novel which Lady Margaret Majendie has yet question, the best novel which Lady Margaret Majendie has yet written. She has been fortunate in her theme, and she has done it justice; and her novel is a real tragedy, which means something exceedingly different from a story with an unhappy ending. The scene where Etienne de Rohan, maddened by hideously cruel wrongs, and seeking just vengeance, is suddenly called upon, as a priest, to confess and absolve his dying enemy from the sins he was about to punish, is one of high dramatic power; and no less about to punish, is one of high dramatic power; by the husband striking, and even more pathetic, is the discovery by the husband and wife who, having been wickedly parted, and believing one and whe wish, having been where it is too late, and he has bound himself away from her by irrevocable vows. It is after this discovery that the former scene comes; and with this, we think, the novel should have concluded. All that follows is inevitably anticlimax, and seems to belong to the conventionalities of fiction. This, however, is but a slight detraction from the merits of a work in every other respect so exceptionally worthy of praise. Nor must it be supposed that the novel, though it is a tragedy, and conmust it be supposed that the novel, though it is a tragedy, and containing much that is sad besides the close, is by any means painful or gloomy. It is far too healthy for that; and is, besides, freely brightened and enlivened by a due proportion of comedy. There is, moreover, a sympathetic under-plot, which ends happily, and serves as a foil and relief to the main story. We need not say that the authoriess shows herself as much at home in France as usual. She really does understand France and French people, and is able to reproduce French talk and thought in a life-like manner without injury to her exceptionally simple and straightforward English It is long since we have met with a novel which has left so satisfactory an impression.

Persons who have come to wish that Africa could be blotted out of the geography of fiction must not be prevented from reading Julian Corbett's "Kophetua the Thirteenth" (2 vols.: Macmillan

and Co.), by the discovery that the scene is said in the continent for and Co.), by the discovery that the scene is faid in the continent for which most novel-readers have grown so heartily weary. Africa stands in this case not even for the Africa of fiction, but for the far more interesting and important quarter of the world called Nowhere. Kophetua the Thirteenth is the King of Oneiria, a realm which was without a shadow of doubt, founded on the ruins of the kingdom of the ki without a shadow of doubt, tounded on the ruins of the kingdom of Kophetua the First, who married the beggar-maid, by an English adventurer temp. Elizabeth; and his period is that of the French Revolution. The novel is, in short, an exceptionally clever social and political satire, but, unlike satires in general, is interesting as a story and as a study of character besides. Grotesque as are the story and as a study of character besides. Grotesque as are the conditions of the Court and Society of Oneiria, everything is told with such simplicity and sobriety that one obtains additional amusement from losing the sense of unreality. And, indeed, for that matter it would be unsafe to say that the state of the three political parties on the great Royal Marriage question is much more unreal and grotesque than much that occurs outside the Land of Dreams. and grotesque than much that occurs outside the Land of Dreams. There are some delightful portraits, notably that of Heloise de Tricotrin; and some really striking and picturesque scenes, especially those in the Beggars' Quarter, which are the more remarkable as being due to unaided imagination. Of course, there is a beggarmaid, and of course her name is Penelophon; but whether the old ballad is followed out to its close we shall leave the reader to discover—it will be worth his while.

It is the real Africa with which A. N. Homer deals in "Red Ruin; A Tale of West African River Life" (I vol.: Ward and Downey); and, though we cannot modify a word we have said as to the and, though we cannot mount a work we have said as to the general wearifulness of the very name, we will very willingly admit that some of its incidents are nevertheless somewhat out of the common. That the only white woman at a remote trading station should, at first sight, turn the head of every man who sets eyes on her is, of course, as natural as anything can be; but we trust that it is not usual, even under such circumstances, for the most impulsive of Scotchmen to make love after the manner of a savage, and, being baffled, to attempt vengeance upon his successful rival by putting deadly poison in his coffee. The natives are bad enough—indeed they bear out to the full the shorter description once given of the negroes of the same coast, "Manners none; customs beastly;" but on the whole it is difficult to prefer to them Mr. Homer's specimens of white men who seem to consider that their sacred right to the

on the whole it is difficult to preter to them Mr. Homer's specimens of white men who seem to consider that their sacred right to the profits of palm-oil justifies their occupation of a region against the will of its ruler and his people, where their existence implies continuous and wholesale massacre. However, there may be readers who will better appreciate their heroism, and the rivers of gore which flow, in consequence, through Mr. Homer's pages, in what is called, by enthusiastic admirers of a still better known African novelist, the "Homeric" style.

"Chronicles of Glenbuckie," by Henry Johnston (I vol.: David Douglas, Edinburgh), is one of those numerous sketchbooks of Scottish life and character which somehow never fail to read the freshest in proportion as they keep to the familiar lines. When we have said that the "Chronicles of Glenbuckie" refer to the great secession of 1843, and that many of them are supposed to be written by the minister of a remote country parish, everybody will know precisely what to expect; and, we are happy to add, that nobody who cares for the old familiar characters and the old familiar talks and ways will be disappointed. Mr. Johnston's Glenbuckie is not to be compared with Mr. Barrie's Thrums, which stands alone; but its humour and its pathos are quite sufficient to occupy a pleasant hour.

"Wee She Good or Bad?" asks Mr. William Minto, as the title

hour.

"Was She Good or Bad?" asks Mr. William Minto, as the title of his "Holiday Episode" (I vol.: Chatto and Windus). Presumably the question has a meaning as applied to the fascinating Mrs. Ingers, who is about as bad a wife as ever deceived an overtrusting husband; but where the element of goodness enters, to excite a doubt in the mind of any ordinary reader, we fail to perceive. Perhaps it refers to the state of mind of the supposed narrator, who, being under the spell, does his best to shield her, even when he himself is being deceived. Altogether Mr. Minto's drift is not easy to discover; we have our subjection that his story did not "come" quite as he intended, and that he originally intended to portray a more mixed kind of character. As every novelist knows, characters have an awkward way, unless very resolutely managed, of taking themselves into their own hands. In itself, the story has little interest and no probability; but it has the merit of not taking long to read, in case any persons should not be satisfied by our failure to see the bearing of Mr. Minto's question upon Mrs. Ingers.

RECENT POETRY AND VERSE

ALL who know how admirable a translator of German poetry Sir Theodore Martin is will welcome "The Song of the Bell" (Blackwood), under which title we have in volume form not only Schiller's masterpiece but also renderings of other lyrics by the same poet, by Goethe, Uhland, Freiligrath, &c. As nearly as it is possible Sir Theodore reproduces in one language a poetic work of another remarkable for change and range of melody. This is how he translates the six lines beginning "Denn wo das Strenge mit dem Zarten:—

For where the stern and rentle, where

For where the stern and gentle, where
The firm and mild are ma ed, there
Rings music clear, and sweet, and strong.
Prove, then, ere you for life are bound,
If heart in heart its mate have found!
Illusion's brief, repentance long.
The two ballads of "The Diver" and "The Hostage"
wonderfully well given. The translator renders also effective

The two ballads of "The Diver" and "The Hostage" are wonderfully well given. The translator renders also effectively martial energy and patriotic passion of Freiligrath's "Hurth. Germania!" as well as the exquisite pathos of the same poet's "O lieb's o lang du lieben kannst." Here are two verses from this must touching of German lyrics:—

Ah, cruel words are quickly said,
So keep close guard upon your tongue.
"They never were meant to wound!" you say!
But he goes on his way, and his heart is wrung. Oh love, as long as love you can!
Oh love, as long as love you may!
Oh love, as long as love you may!
The time is coming when you will stand
By graves, and weep the hours away.

To those who are familiar with the chief productions of the German lyrical muse in their paties and the see them To those who are familiar with the chief productions of the German lyrical muse in their native garb, as well as to those who see them for the first time in English dress, this volume of "The Song of the Bell" should afford much refined pleasure and enjoyment.

Miss Emily H. Hickey gives us some pretty, taking verse in her "Verse Tales, Lyrics, and Translations" (W. and J. Arnold, Liver pool). In the opening poem, we have a startling, yet pleasant.

pool). In the opening poem, we have a startling, yet pleasant variation of the parable of the Ten Virgins. The last six lines of this composition, which is headed "For Richer, For Poorer," yet pleasant this composition, which is headed "For Richer, For Poorer," yet pleasant the startling of the parable of the Ten Virgins.

Then turned one virgin of the virgins wise Then turned one virgin of the virgins wise
To one among the foolish, with a low
Sweet cry, and looked her, lovelike, in the cyes
Saying. "My oil is thine; for weal, for wee,
Saying." My oil is thine; for weal, for wee,
One lot being ours for aye, where er it lies."
One lot being ours for aye, where er it lies."

One lot being ours for aye, where er it lies.

There are two really fine ballads, one on "Father Tramien of Molokai," the other on the Great Armada, and there is a chamming little lyric beginning "Two souls needed each other." There certainly nothing in the volume which does discredit to the most from Roden Noel's "A Modern Faust" placed on the title-page.

Build humbles high music from within

Build humbly a high music from within. With pain and pleasure, righteousness and sin.

BIG SALMON: HOW THEY GROW

Angeles the salmon-shiping chrowiteles of the season one will be und which results the cape, and is sevently-pounded! That fish und which results that stream, a salanon weighing two pounds more established that that stream, a salanon weighing two pounds more established as the stream, a salanon weighing two pounds more established that the stream, a salanon weighing two pounds more established that the stream, a salanon weighing two pounds more than the stream of the state of the stream of the stream of the state of the stream of the strea

voyage to the sea? It is not usual for such fish to have their roes and milts developed to any extent till about October, and from the end of that month to the beginning of January the work of reproduction goes briskly forward. What has most puzzled those who take an interest in the salmon fisheries is where the salmon come from that begin to ascend the rivers from the sea when the time for fishing has again come round. Have they been in the sea during the winter, and are they ready to repeat the story of their birth, or are they simply on pleasure bent, because they have ample time to reach their spawning resorts, before their roe is sufficiently developed for spawning? These and a dozen other questions require to be answered before we can hope to have an "informed" biography of Salmo salar. Meantime, the conclusion that has been arrived at by two or three anxious inquirers as to the rate of growth is that (it is found to differ in different fish), as a general rule, a salmon increases at the rate of from seven to eight pounds in the course of a year.

ELLANGOWAN

THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY

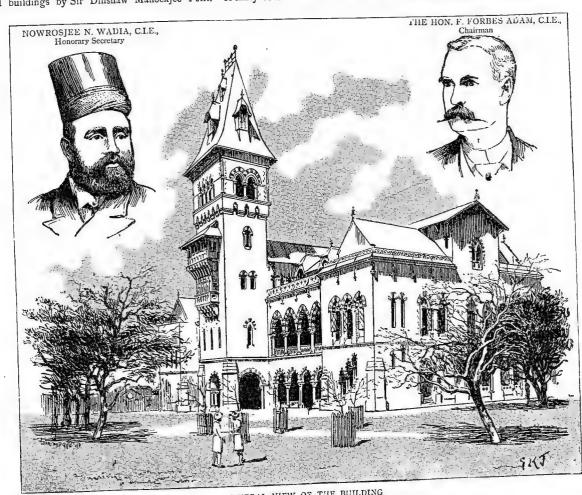
THIS establishment was opened on April 10th by Lord Reay, the Governor of Bombay, in the presence of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Lady Reay, and other persons of distinction. The Institution, as its name implies, has been founded for the purpose of affording technical instruction to the natives in that part of India. A Government grant was promised, but large funds were also required, and munificent aid was given in the form of land and buildings by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit. A fairly com-

C JEFFERYS.—A small volume which should find a place in the repertory of every organist is "A Complete Set of Offertory Sentences," some of which may be used as short anthems, by T. E. Spinney. Two of these brief compositions well contrasted would prove a welcome substitute for the ordinary hymn. They are arranged for S. A. T. B., and are free from technical difficulties.

THROUGH LONDON BY OMNIBUS, V.

THE SLOPE OF LUDGATE HILL

One of the most tantalising failures in the efforts of the visitor to London is the endeavour to get a complete revelation of St. Paul's Cathedral from the slope of Ludgate Hill. Such view as could once to obtained of it from the hill's foot, near the former course of the Fleet Ditch, is now shut out by the ugly railway bridge, in the neighbourhood of which the engine-drivers set free the gasps and screams that sicken and appal the unaccustomed wayfarer. Sir Christopher Wren, not having in his day the authority to defy vested interests, was obliged to abandon his design of making the building a grand central object in an open space at the intersection of four great main thoroughfares, forming a broad cross. Indifference and renewed vested interests have ever since prevented the opening up of Ludgate Hill so completely as to show more than a portion of the great edifice. Still, from time to time old buildings have been removed, the thoroughfare has been widened, and at the present



GENERAL VIEW OF THE BUILDING

plete equipment of tools and machinery has now been provided, thus enabling students to pass through the various sections of pattern-making, founding, smithy work, turning, and erecting engines and important machines. Generous gifts of textile and other appliances have been also made by various English firms. Provision is now made in the Engineering Department for the technical education of 240 students. We give a portrait of the Hon. F. Forbes Adam, Chairman of the Institute, for the welfare of which, in spite of his numerous other engagements, he has worked unremittingly. We also engrave a portrait of Mr. Nowrosjee N. Wadia, the hon. secretary, to whom we are indebted for the photographs from which our engravings are taken. The Principal of the Institute is Mr. J. P. Phythian, C.E.



Messrs. Robert Cocks and Co.—A very well compiled little pamphlet is, "Time, Rhythm, and Expression," by Louis B. Prout; much useful information is given in a concise form.—No. I. of a series of "Twelve Two-Part Songs" for equal treble voices, words by various authors, music by Alfred Redhead, is "Summer," the gladsome poetry is by "Rea;" this duet should be learned by heart and sung at rural outdoor gatherings.—Three songs of more than ordinary merit, published in three keys, are "Lusitania," written and composed by Wilfrid Mills and Edward St. Quintin; "Doctor Cupid," a naive little serio-comic song, words by Clifton Bingham, music by Michael Watson; and "The Ship Was Saved By Laughing!" a lively tale of the sea, words by Philip Dayson, music by Edward M. Chesham.—There is much clever work in No. I. of Six Movements from Haydn's String Quartetts, "Adagio in E flat," transcribed for the pianoforte in a musicianly manner by Adolphe Schloesser.—"The Court Favourite," a dance tune, of a lively yet dignified character, composed by Michael Watson, is a pleasing piece for the drawing-room.—Book III. of "Short Original Voluntaries" for the American organ and harmonium, or organ, by Alfred Redhead, contains twelve very good and brief pieces. We learn from a note that "The subjects have been selected with a view of making them useful for church or home use."

Frederick Pitman.—"Fantasia from Benedict's Lily of Killarvey" for violoncello, with pianoforte accompaniment. composed

a view of making them useful for church or home use."

FREDERICK PITMAN.—" Fantasia from Benedict's Lily of Killarney" for violoncello, with pianoforte accompaniment, composed by E. Howell, will give pleasure alike in the concert-room and the drawing-room, more especially in the latter place, where it will conjure up memories of its popular composer, who was one of the most refined and safest accompanists of his day.—Two good and danceable waltzes are, "Lindenblüthen Valse," by Dorothy Carmen; and "Claribel Waltz," by Marie Phillips.

moment a whole projecting slice of obstructive shops is coming down.

The scene on Ludgate Hill at high noon as viewed from the top of an omnibus is, in a London sense, picturesque, and to a visitor is exciting and significant. To a reflective observer there is something peculiarly suggestive in the unceasing procession of foot passengers that crowds the pavements—the struggling throng and sometimes apparently inextricable confusion of omnibuses, cabs, carriages, railway carriers' vans, carts, hucksters' barrows, printers' trucks, and every description and variety of vehicle—in a locality which, in spite of modern changes and improvements, still has an old-world aspect, and is surrounded by quaint and interesting localities associated with the stories of past generations. Straight before us, near the church of St. Martin, is the site where the old Lud Gate once stood, at once a portal and a prison. It was reported to have been built by King Lud sixty-six years before the Christian era. In 1215, when the Barons entered London to compel John to grant the Great Charter, they pulled down a few of the Jews' houses on their way, and the stones thereof were used to rebuild the City walls, and particularly Lud Gate, which will account for the discovery, when the gate was again rebuilt in the time of Elizabeth, of a stone bearing a Hebrew sign or memorial of one Rabbi Moses, the son of Rabbi Isaac. When this second restoration was made the statues of King Lud and his two sons in Roman costume were placed in a niche on the east side, and a statue of Queen Elizabeth on the west. When the gate was pulled down in 1762 the latter was placed in a niche in the outer wall of the old Church of St. Dunstan, Fleet Street.

On the right, on ascending the hill, but near the river, stood the gloomy pile of Baynard Castle, close to the hythe, or harbour, known lately as Queenhithe, but perhaps originally Quern or Corn Hithe, the harbour where the wheat ships discharged their cargoes, and near which were flour mills (quernes) for grind



OMNIBUS, LONDON BY тнкоисн

THE GRAPHIC

MR. AUGUSTINE BIRRELL, M.P.

MR. R. P. BRUCE (Liberal) having resigned his seat for West Fife owing to ill-health, a contest for the vacancy took place between Mr. Augustine Birrell (Gladstonian) and Mr. Wemyss (Conservative Home Ruler), in which the former gained the victory by 793 votes. Mr. Birrell is the youngest son of the Rev. Charles Mitchell Birrell, a Nonconformist Minister at Liverpool. He was born in 1851, was educated at the London University and at Trinity Hall,



Cambridge, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1875. He had already, in 1875, unsuccessfully contested the Walton Division of Liverpool, but he is best known to the public as the author of two volumes of sprightly little essays, entitled Obiter Dicta. Mr. Birrell has been twice married; first, in 1878, to Margaret Louisa, daughter of the late Mr. Archibald Mirrilees, of Castle Hill, Scotland; and, secondly, in 1838, to Eleanor, daughter of Mr. F. Locker-Lampson, and widow of the Hon. Lionel Tennyson.—Our portrait is from a photograph by Elliott and Fry, 55, Baker Street, W.



THE SFASON has become very unsettled, and although the rye has begun to be cut, harvest, generally speaking, is not more than two or three days nearer than it was a week ago. The fall in the temperature, the absence of continued bright light, and the frequent temperature, the absence of continued bright light, and the frequent chilling showers have made the recent progress towards maturity very slow. It is impossible to perceive any increase on the week in the hardness of the grains in the wheat ears. More heat is the requirement of the wheatfield, and dry weather is needed for all the cereal crops, and also for fruit and potatoes. The rains which fell have been, of course, not without their utility on other than grain-producing lands. Hill pastures, stated to have been looking quite baked and brown early in the month, are green again, and the smaller rivulets, which simply disappear with a summer like that of 1887, are now in full flow and feeding the larger streams. A daily contemporary "learns from a dairy district that milch cows were falling off seriously in their yield, and that butter had advanced from 10½d. to 15. 1d. per lb., but the country has enjoyed a nice soak since, and the lacteal fountains have been filled again." A correspondent at Boston, Lincolnshire, writes us that the wheat looks clean and healthy, and the beans have escaped insect pests. Potatoes have a remarkably vigorous growth. Hay has been quite 20 per cent. over an average crop. From Norwich a correspondent writes to say that the wheat yield may fairly be reckoned to to 15 per cent. under an average. The barley and oat crops promise to be of excellent quality, and of at least average bulk in East Anglia. Beans are good, but peas only mediocre. The turn ps are spoken of as the best plant for many years, and the hay as "the biggest crop of splendid quality known for years past." Passing to the other side of the island, a trustworthy observer writes from near Bristol that in Somerstshire and Gloucestershire wheat is sadly laid by storms, but is otherwise a very fine crop. Oats, beans, and peas are very uneven crops, and barley is often rather a failure. Hay has been very good, and potatoes are of fine promise and free chilling showers have made the recent progress towards maturity peas are very uneven crops, and barley is often rather a failure. Hay has been very good, and potatoes are of fine promise and free from disease. A Devonshire correspondent says, briefly, "Wheat over an average. Barley heavy crop. Oats rather poor."

over an average. Barley heavy crop. Oats rather poor. SCOTLAND reports wheat looking very well in the Lowlands. Oats often short of straw, and thin on the ground, but a good many fine fields are to be met with, and the season is one in which high farming is paying. Potatoes promise an excellent crop, and early-sown turnips are a big yield, while the late sown have benefited greatly by the recent rains. Hay is a heavy crop. North of Forth and Clyde wheat is reckoned 15 per cent., and barley 5 to 10 per cent. over an average crop; oats about an average. Beans and peas are unusually excellent crops. On the other hand potatoes, which are of fine promise in the Lowlands, are rather under average in the North. Turnips are likely to be a very big yield, a matter of in the North. Turnips are likely to be a very big yield, a matter of the utmost importance to the Northern firmers. Hay from the shores of Fife to those of Ross is one of the finest crops on record.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES are doing good work in their Shows, which are at least as well managed as the regional Exhibitions in France under Government auspices. This much may be allowed to the Duke of Richmond, but when his Grace goes on to allowed to the Duke of Richmond, but when his Grace goes on to claim that there is no need for a Government Department of Agriculture, all the work being "covered" by the private Societies, it is necessary to point out: I. That they neglect Agricultural Education, or fail exregiously as the Royal Agricultural Society of England has done in their efforts to promote it. 2. That while largely effacing the tenant farmer before the landed proprietor, they absolutely ignore the agricultural labourer.

3. That they farm no land for the trial of experiments, so that but for such patriotic scientists as Sir John Lawes and the Duke of Bedford, we should be gally weak in our knowledge of the practical bearings of agricultural labourer. sadly weak in our knowledge of the practical bearings of agricul-tural chemistry. It must finally be conceded that however much advertisement may have been at the bottom of it, the three or four great seed firms known to all our readers have done vastly more to introduce new agricultural pl.nts, to cross-breed and develop

cereals, to raise the normal prolificacy of cereals, to increase the size and weight of roots, and to improve our pastures, than all the agricultural societies put together.

agricultural societies put together.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE SHOW just held has been only a partial success. The cattle are lumped into one big class, and the result is to discourage all. That some fine Jerseys and some excellent dairy cows were shown was satisfactory, but so long as this jumble continues the cattle-classes are bound to be a scene of confusion, and, generally, of disappointment. The sheep were good, Southdowns being excellent, Suffolk blackfaces fair, Hampshire and Oxfordshire Downs satisfactory. The agricultural horses were a numerous and The agricultural horses were a numerous and Downs satisfactory.

interesting display.

interesting display.

THE SUFFOLK SHOW at Lowestoft was remarkably like that held by the Cambridge farmers at March for the excellent entries of agricultural horses, no fewer than sixty-six animals, mostly of very high merit, being shown. It must, however, be stated that the extraordinary extent to which Suffolk breeders seem content to pay forfeit gives their show a very queer aspect. Thus there were thirty-one absent stalls, or nearly every third stall was empty. The show of red-polled cattle was both large and of high quality. The Shorthorns were a small but fine show. Suffolk blackfaced sheep were admirably represented, and their hardy, healthy habit enables them to fully hold their own against all the fashionable breeds of Down sheep.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The price of English wheat in the London market is now very low, 28s. 9d. being the last average quoted, or 6d. below that of the entire kingdom.—The receipts of wheat and flour into London for the first six months of 1889 were 2,050,000 qrs.

The sale of oats during the past three months has been unusually good for the time of year.—The healthy condition of live-stock throughout the country is a matter of general congratulation.—Strawberries, after being a very good crop of fine quality, went off very rapidly, owing to the washing rains.—Sales of British wheat since harvest are estimated as having equalled 6,829,233 qrs. for the forty-five completed weeks of the present cereal year.

" AMORPHOPHALLUS TITANUM"

"AMORPHOPHALLUS TITANUM"

The flowering of this extraordinary plant in the Victoria House, Royal Gardens, Kew, is certainly what the Gardeners' Chronicle calls it, an "unique event in the history of horticulture." An account of this vegetable phenomenon was published by Beccari, the celebrated Italian botanist and traveller, in the columns of the journal above mentioned for December 21st, 1878. Perhaps Beccari is the only European who has seen the Amorphophallus in question in a wild state; he discovered it in Western Sumatra, and, strangely enough, side by side with a Kafflesia, another extremely curious plant. The flower, or rather inflorescence, produced at Kew, is the first which has been seen away from the Sumatran jungles. Fancy an inflorescence nearly seven feet high, and, at the moment of its expansion, four feet across. Unfortunately few persons saw



it at this stage, for it opened fully about nine o'clock one night and the next morning the deep purplish velve'y red of the inside of the spathe had turned up and gradually enveloped the cone-like spadix. Like many of its allies, the stench when the flowers were ready for fertilisation was very foul indeed, but a few hours sufficed for this to entirely disappear. The Amorphophallus is a member of the Aroid family, of which the common "Lords and Ladies," or "Cuckoo Tint," of our British hedgerows is a familiar example. The solitary leaf is not developed at the same time as the flowers; the strangely-marked stalk, about ten feet high and a foot in thickness is not less remarkable in aspect than the inflorescence. A life-sized painting of the plant, as discovered by Beccari, is to be seen on the roof of Museum No. III. at Kew. In conclusion we may state that the specimen figured in these pages was presented to the Kew establishment exactly ten years ago by the friend of Beccari, the Marchese Corsi-Salviati, of Florence; at that time the tuber, which, before being potted last autumn weighed 57 lbs., was about the size of a pigeon's egg.—Our artist has to express his thanks to Miss Matilda Smith, of the Herbarium, Kew, for her courteous assistance in enabling him to make a drawing of the flower.

CUTTING THROUGH THE ISTHMUS OF

You must get up very early in the morning if you want to go by rail from Athens to Corinth and back again the same day; however, in the "middle summer's spring" of Attica, early rising cannot rank with the heroic virtues, and we accordingly felt neither morose nor self-righteous beyond our wont, although we crossed the Plateia Toû Suntagmatos (Place de la Constitution) before the workmen laying down flag-stones there (quarried from Lykabêttos) had finished a breakfast of bread and olives and large green lettuces. Three hours more brought us nearly to the end of our sixty miles journey, whence it may be seen that Greek trains do not always merit the accusation of abnormal slowness commonly brought againt them. On this line, indeed, with its sharp curves and steep gradients, high-pressure speed would be dangerous, and, even if it were not so, would be desired by no traveller who appreciates the magnificent scenery through which he is passing. His unintercepted views of this are in a great measure due to the circumstance that Greece, having but a limited capital to expend upon her railways, generally eschews with Spartan rigour the costly luxuries of cuttings and tunnels. Thus, here, instead of rushing and roaring in and out of smoky smothery blacknesses, we ran sub fove all the way, keeping close along the high shores of the Saronic Gulf, which glistened on the left hand in every shade of blue, from richest gentian to faintest harebell, flecked now and then with a snowy gleam, where some small hoat hoisted her white and with a snowy gleam, where some small boat hoisted her white sail curled like a Venus's-ear.

blue, from richest gentian to faintest hareboll, recked how and then with a snowy gleam, where some small boat hoisted her white sail curled like a Venus's-ear.

Long before we reached Corinth we had come in sight of other snow-gleams shining in silvery streaks about the summits of mountain-ranges which rose to the south and west; but our immediate approach to the Istinius was marked by elevations of more recent origin, the earth-mounds formed of débris—we forget how many million tons in weight—from the new Corinthian Canal. Bare, brown, and smooth these lay baking in the hot noon sunbeams, like a ridge furrowed up by some Titanic ploughshare, though, as a matter of fact, they are the less abrupt result of nearly nine years' delving on the part of about two thousand labourers, chiefly Montenegrins, Albanians, and Italians. For two or three kilomètres they interposed between us and the Canal, and then came the iron bridge, which, crossing it at a height not far short of 150 feet, will admit the passage beneath of the loftiest mast. At this point, whence you look almost from one end of the straight trench to the other, it can be seen how closely the work has advanced to completion. The stalk of the mulberry-leaf is very nearly severed; the Island of Pelops will soon be an island indeed, and the world minus one more peninsula.

Or are we, perhaps, assuming too large a liberty of prophesying? seeing that at the present moment operations are suspended for lack—in Greece ever a most plentiful lack—of requisite funds, and that upon the day of our visit the place lay quite stirless and deserted, stagnating in a literally "want-begotten rest." Is History about to repeat itself in yet another jest without a smile from anybody, least of all the shareholders in the Société Internationa'e du Canal Maritime de Corinthe? Are the plans of nineteenth-century engineers destined to "gang a-gley" no less than those of Hadrian's, and of Cæsar's, and of Nero's, whose thirty-two ineffectual borings may still be traced? Happily, at th

enterprise to a successful conclusion before 1691, the date fixed by the company's ten-year contract.

The canal is nearly four miles long, thirty yards wide, and twenty-four feet deep; its banks at their highest point reach 240 feet. These dimensions may, indeed, sound insignificant enough compared with those of which many other artificially produced "wet ways" can boast. Beside the last eighteen months' achievements, for example, in connection with our great Manchester canal, these Attic excavations look like mere grubbings and burrowings of moles and ants. Yet we should not be over-hasty in under-estima-

ments, for example, in connection with our great Manchester canal, these Attic excavations look like mere grubbings and burrowings of moles and ants. Yet we should not be over-hasty in under-estimating this product of nine years' toil. Setting aside as unpractical, if apposite, the reflection that "the Greeks have used as many in besieging Ilium," we shall probably find, obstacles taken into account, the result by no means so disproportionate to the time occupied in accomplishing it as may at first sight appear. For it would be a mistake to suppose that the works carried on here have been simply a small but homogeneous fragment of those which went to the construction of, say, the many-leagued Suez Canal. The crumbling sandhills and reedy lagoons between Suez and Port Said formed a resisting medium far more easily dealt with than the obdurate limestone and wildly heaped-up, closely-welded rock-masses, which prevail in this old domain of earth-shaking Poseidôn, rendering constant blastings necessary, and exacting an incredible amount of labour per cubic foot.

But the benefits which will flow from the mingling waters of the Saronic and Corinthian Gulfs are expected to richly reward the trouble bestowed upon the removal of all those impediments to their union. Not only will the Straits of Messina be thereby brought two days closer to the Bosphorus and voyages Athens and Constantinople-wards from Western ports in general be proportionately shortened, but the smaller vessels of all sorts and conditions which are continually circumnavigating Greece will thus be enabled to shun the wintry perils of Cape Matapan, the old ill-reputed Tainaron, in sight of which so many unavailing orisons have gone up to the Dioskouroi or to the Panagia. It is thought probable, moreover, that the existence of this short cut will promote a large increase in present traffic, and the canal-toll, which is fixed at one franc per ton for Italian vessels, half a franc for all others, and a franc per head for passengers will, in that case, yield

salubrity.

Upon the whole, the cloven isthmus bids fair to re-emerge into importance and prosperity, and two sanguine little towns, with a lively sense of good times coming, have already established themselves, the one—Poseidonia—at the western, the other—Isthmia—at the eastern, entrance of the canal. New Corinth, too, which is just now a rather inconsiderable town, white and Oriental, and withal somewhat bleak and desolate, in aspect, may look forward to entrained upon a period of plate class short fronts and nalatial hotels. withal somewhat bleak and desolate, in aspect, may look forward to entering upon a period of plate-glass shop-fronts and palatial hotels. At present the only accommodation that it offers to the traveller consists of a few rooms kept by the proprietor of the railway restaurant. This, we may observe, is a very good one, and has a splendid view from its back door of Parnassus, and Helicon, and Cithairon, all in a row, an attraction probably shared by no other railway refreshment-room. We were looking at the view when a train hissed into the station, and as trains are not to be trifled with railway refreshment-room. We were looking at the view when a train hissed into the station, and as trains are not to be trifled with in a place where they run but thrice in four-and-twenty hours, we speedily obeyed the guard's horn, and were soon on the way back to Athens. We passed through the wood once infested by the unamiable Crommyonian sow, but now inhabited by nothing more formidable than shaggy-cloaked shepherds, whose long-necked, lop-eared flocks wander promiscuously to and fro across the level line, wherefore each engine is provided with what the tongue which fears not to talk of "cowherding horses" would scarcely shrink from describing as a "sheep-cow-catcher." Then we skirted the edge of the steep cliffs called after the uncourteous robber Skiron, crawling with a wise deliberation worthy of the monstrous tortoise who waited for his victims at their foot. And the Athenian who waited for his victims at their foot. And the Athenian Acropolis reappeared to us when the sun was setting—or, as the curious Hellenic phrase puts it, "reigning"—gorgeously beyond the many-folded hills of Salamis, and the vine-terraced slopes of Parnês.

CARRIER PIGEONS will be kept on board the Ostend mail-boats CARRIER PIGEONS will be kept on board the Ostend mail-boats for the future, so that news of an accident may be sent to shore at once without depending on passing ships. This plan will prevent any repetition of the troubles experienced by the *Princesse Henriette* when her machinery broke down during the voyage, and she had no means of summoning help. The Belgian Government are now making experiments with a new kind of screw, which enables a vessel to stop or turn instantaneously to avert a collision.

RACE TENDENCIES IN AUSTRALIA

The two chief factors which operate in moulding a race are, it is generally allowed, heredity and environment. Of environment, climate is a large part. The climate of Australia must in the end clargely determine the characteristics of the Australian people. Isigns of this, indeed, are already to be discerned. Already the Signs of this, indeed, are already to be discerned. Already the children of European parent; in the Australian colonies are not quite as their fathers and mothers were.

One of European parent; in the Australian colonies are not quite as their fathers and mothers were.

One of the chief of the Australian Not long ago there appeared in one of the chief of the Australian newspapers an article, in which it was sought to be shown that the future Australian would approximate, physically and mentally, to a Greek type. The article revived an old argument formulated many Greek type. The article revived an old argument formulated many Greek type. The article revived an old argument formulated many Greek type. The article revived an old argument formulated many Greek type. The article revived as to form some general idea, at sufficient time has passed to enable us to form some general idea, at sufficient time has passed to enable us to form some general idea, at the writer hazards the opinion that it is, though well aware that it is too soon to speak with anything like certainty on the fruit. The writer hazards the opinion that it is, though well aware that it is too soon to speak with anything like certainty on the

that it is too soon to speak with anything like certainty on the subject.

A stu lent of physiognomy in Australia will hardly fail to notice how frequently the faces of Australian-born men and women recall the Greek. This is especially noticeable in the female face. Again and again I have met young women who presented a facial angle almost purely Greek—the forehead and nose almost in a line, the low brows, the somewhat narrow breadth between the eyes, the thin lip, the fine, slim, swift curve from cheek to chin. If climate has now result on the physiognomy, as it undoubtedly has, its effects will probably be sooner of discovering themselves in the softer and more plastic features of women than in those of men.

In regard to the physique of native Australians, there is manifestly a distinct type developing; and if it is not conspicuously that of the Greek, whether of ancient or modern times, it is, at any rate, one revealing many of the characteristics of a semi-tropical people. Australians are tall, slim, long-waisted, long-flanked, slopin—shouldered, frequently broad-chested but not deep, and somewhat narrow in the hips—a race formed for feats of agility, swiftness, and muscular grace rather than for those of endurance and staying power. Exceptions to this rule are to be found, youths who show nearly all the bodily qualities of the typical young Englishman of the southern and midland counties; but they are the exceptions.

the exceptions.

Here, then, we find climate already beginning to mould physique in Australia. Young men and women in the colonies are already displaying the bodily features of a Mediterranean people rather displaying the bodily features of a Mediterranean people rather than those of their British ancestry. The tall, agile, lithe, light-footed Australian youth more nearly resembles the native of Southern Greece or Italy than he does the man born and reared in Surrey, Yorkshire, or Midlothian. The Australian girl, I'ssome, slender-limbed and slender-featured, with her clear olive colouring, has more physical attributes akin to the Italian girl than to her own grandmother in her youth.

Climate in Australia is also already telling upon the speech of

has more physical attributes akin to the Italian giri than to her own grandmother in her youth.

Climate in Australia is also already telling upon the speech of the people. Australian speak with an accent that is not wholly English, Scottish, Irish, or American, nor yet an amalgam of all four, but something peculiar, and by itself. When Mr. Froude was in the Colonies, he was struck by the high standard of speech in regard to grammatical correctness and integrity of idiom which obtained generally in Australia. The writer's own experience in this matter, which has been not inconsiderable, endorses Mr. Froude's opinion. Grammatical inaccuracy is rare among Australians with any pretensions to education, while provincialism in speech is unknown. In Australia there is no patois. Such linguistic errors as are indulged in, it may be noted in passing, are nearly always cockney ones; the habit, for instance, of coupling two words, one of which ends, and the other begins, with a vowel, with an "r," and saying "idear of" a vulgarism practised daily by thousands of averagely-educated English people, who have passed it on to their children at the Antipodes.

Not quite so much can honestly be said, I am afraid, in praise of the Australian accent. To an ear accustomed to the English intomation—though Heaven knows that is had enough in many

the Australian accent. To an ear accustomed to the English intonation—though Heaven knows that is bad enough in many localities and people—that of the majority of Australians sounds somewhat drawling, somewhat high-pitched, a trifle metallic, a trifle nasal; a suggestion of the London accent is in it, with a reminiscence of the American twang, but with a something superadded which can only be described as Australian. In Victoria the manner of speech approaches more nearly to that of Americans than in any other part of the Australian continent, and you meet men and women in Melbourne whom you would almost take, by their speech, to have been born in the States.

But there are differences among Australians in the matter of intenation-though Heaven knows that is bad enough in many

But there are differences among Australians in the matter of accent, though these variations are not so marked as in most other countries. Townspeople speak, as a rule, with a pleasanter and softer accent than country people, and a rather odd fact, which I never heard accounted for, is, that the characteristic Australian intonation is less pronounced in the men than in the women. The drawl is probably a linguistic laziness, so to speak. In a warm, soft, luxurious air, people will insensibly talk in a leisurely, not to say indolent, manner. The high pitch and the tendency to nasality is also most likely, in some way, an outcome of climatic conditions, as it is said to be in the case of Americans. The speech of Australians certainly suffers by comparison with that of the inhabitants o. Southern Europe, and here my parallel, I must admit, fails, but there never was a comparison so four-square that it could not be threatened by an exception. accent, though these variations are not so marked as in most

could not be threatened by an exception.

For the mental attributes of our Colonial relations, I believe the Australian of the near future will discover many of the qualities which we usually associate with a race living in a warm and equable zone. He will be witty, bright, versatile, intellectually dexterous rather than deep, solid, full. That reading "maketh a full man" is as true now, probably, as in Bacon's day, and it is difficult to imagine that Australians will ever be great readers in the deeper imagine that Australians will ever be great readers in the deeper sense, in the only sense in which scholars would understand the The long summer with its warm and luxurious nights make dead against anything like hard study, as any one who has tried it can witness, and it will be hard to struggle against these adverse conditions. In Australia, men spend the night in the open air, or in verandahs, and but few are found with resolution enough to burn the midnight oil with the mercury nearer ninety than eights.

than eighty.

Australians are naturally witty and facile in speech. I do not provide the provided speech and a provided speech and a provided speech. mean to say that their daily talk sparkles with jest and relative but they are undoubtedly ready and fluent. Good public speakers spining up in Australia ready-made, so to speak, and require little hittal training. One is struck, in attending the Houses of Parliament in Sydney and Melbourne, by the high average of the speaking, especially in regard to readiness in debate, quickness of training and relative training to the speaking. speaking, especially in regard to readiness in debate, quickness of repartee, and polemical sword-play. There is not unfrequently displayed a want of good form, a liberty of speech, more than lordering on licence, inseparable, perhaps, from political conditions in Australia, but there is certainly no lack of oratorical power and components of the contemporaries. The late Right Hon. W. B. Dalley was an eminent example of Australian oratory. Few of his contemporaries, in any country; possessed in a greater degree the qualities of a finished rhetorician. finished rhetorician.

Well, then, it seems that signs are already discernible in the Australian colonies in regard to the directions in which the national intellect will make. In Australia poets will arrive rather than philosophers, musicians sooner than metaphysicians, speakers more easily than schoolmen. Already there is a breath of poetry stirring

amid city and backwood; a young and tentative effort as yet, but healthy and potential, and with something in it even now of the freshness and strength of virgin soil. A country that has already produced three singers with the "lyric cry" so distinctly marked as Kendall, Gordon, and Brunton Stephens, may fairly hope some day to "meditate" the muse with success and praise. The conditions to "meditate" the muse with success and praise. The conditions of life in Australia, again, seem favourable to painting and music, and stu lents in these two arts are even now asking to be heard. It is considerably more difficult to predict that great scholars, philosophers, and thinkers will ever arise in the Colonies.

THE GRAPHIC

But against this inclination of the Anglo-Saxon race in Australia But against this inclination of the Anglo-Saxon race in Australia to evolve a Southern character will there be any influences in operation to counteract the tendency? Probably, yes. And the chief of these will be the constant influx of Northern blood, the steady stream of immigration from the British Islands which must continue for many years to come, and which will undoubtedly infuse a Northern strain into the national character, and give it a "note" sufficiently marked to make it unlikely that the Australians will ever become a people wholly alien to the parent stock in physical type and intellectual temper.

R. R. intellectual temper.

MUSICAL PEOPLE

WHAT are musical people? A ridiculously easy question, to which the obvious reply is, Why, of course, people who play, or sing, or compose music. Yes, good reader, but that definition does not quite reach my difficulty; because one so often comes across people who sing, or play, or compose, and to whom, nevertheless, one hesitates to apply unreservedly the term "musical." Take an instance. You meet a friend, who exclaims impulsively "You not quite reach my difficulty; because one so often comes across people who sing, or play, or compose, and to whom, nevertheless, one hesitates to apply unreservedly the term "musical." Take an instance. You meet a friend, who exclaims impulsively, "You must come and dine with us to-morrow. We have some musical friends with us—charming people—you'll be delighted," &c., &c. The evening arrives, and the two musical people—a mother and daughter—make themselves exceedingly agreeable throughout dinner by criticising in a cursory and sweeping manner all the leading pianists and sopranos of the day. This leads you to expect pianoforte-playing and soprano songs to te the order of the evening. And so they are. But first a considerable amount of restlessness has to be got through. Your host and hostess happen, oddly enough, to be interested in some late Continental wanderings of another guest, and would like to hear a small selection of his adventures. But these, although they include (we will say) a Joachim concert at Berlin, and some characteristic singing in Spain, find no favour with the musical people. The mother, indeed, joins slightly in the conversation, but chiefly with the object of running constantly to the piano, and playing some brilliant but totally inappropriate bars, inquiring the while, with her head turned over her shoulder, whether "this" is not what he means. It never is, because, somehow, she has never followed in the least what has been said. And so, eventually, he takes the hint and becomes silent, and the hostess, roused to a sense of her duty, asks for "a little music."

The request is acceded to with the most obliging rapidity. In fact, almost before the words are uttered, the lady, with a gracious "Would you really like it?" is seated at the piano, and executing a few erratic flights over the keys. Then bracelets, rings, and other impedimenta have to be settled, and a general clearing for a tion accomplished, and finally the "little music" begins. In this case it is likely to be an elaborate pi

case it is likely to be an etaporate piece, tuil or opportunities for brilliant execution, but classical—oh yes, classical—because in these days, as is well known, we are all such good musicians as to care for nothing else.

It is, we will say, a sweet, wild nocturne of Chopin's, full of the taking drip of water, the shimmer of moonlight through rustling, waving boughs, the sigh of the soft night wind, the drowsy whisper of birds. She plays it well—that is, accurately—with a great deal of style and display of technique; and even the entire absence of feeling cannot altogether neutralise the effect of the entrancing notes. But the end comes, and with a careless "Pretty thing, isn't it?" she dashes, unasked, into a grand march of Handel's (intended, perhaps, to exhibit the varying character of her genius), and thence into some wonderfully gymnastic variations on "Auld Lang Syne," a concessi n, no doubt, to the lack of culture supposed to exist in a portion, a: least, of the audience. Then at length comes a pause "for retreshments," in the shape of applause and congratulations, which are received graciously, but not whout strictures upon the state of the piano, which, as the gentle, apologetic hostess is given to understand, had entirely destroyed the effect of the last piece.

The daughter, meanwhile, has been occupied in playing with her pet dog, encouraging it into a state of excitement somewhat discomforting to her non-dog-loving neighbours, and occasionally talking in audible tones to the nearest available young man. But talking in audible tones to the nearest available young man. But talking in audible tones to the nearest available young man. But talking in audible tones to the nearest him contributing a few notes to mamma's performance just now? He's the cleverest little fellow—and awfully fond of music. I have taught him to play the piano. He sits up and strums on the keys. Shouldn't you like to hear him?" But Snap has been forestalled by mamma, who is already touching off a few preliminary flourishes, lo slightest interest in the performance of any one besides themselves. Now, are these musical people? Please observe that I do not say, Are they charming, delightful, clever, &c.? but simply, Are they musical? I only ask (like Rosa Dartle) for information, from those better canable of forming an enjoying than muself better capable of forming an opinion than myself.

better capable of forming an opinion than myself.

Again, there are the musical people whose organ of expression is the long-suffering violin. Yes, reader, I note your involuntary shudder, and endorse it with a sympathetic groan. If ever a "noblest thing" found "vilest using," the violin—that wonderful, mysterious, spirit-moving voice—has found it in England within the last fifteen years. First, a few adventurous damsels, fired perhaps by the example of Madame Néruda (but without her genius), made trial of the instrument. It was found to give an exceedingly novel by the example of Madame Néruda (but without her genius), made trial of the instrument. It was found to give an exceedingly novel and pretty effect, with a good figure; as graceful as, and perhaps more striking than, the old harp attitude of our great-grandmothers. The fashion spread like wildfire, and it is now de rigueur in any family of daughters for one or two, at least, to "play" the violin. I would not be misunderstood on this theme, or considered more

venomous than I really am. I am quite prepared to acknowledge that there are some real violinists among the crowds who have rushed in to lay their careless, irreverent fingers "where angels fear" to touch. And, for our comfort, we may, I think, trust that the doctrine of "Survival of the Fittest" will, in the end, prevail even here; and that, the charm of novelty being over, mediocrity and shallowness will retire, and leave our Stradivarius' and Amatis in those hands which alone are worthy to draw forth their messages to mankind. Euterpe forefend that the violoncello meet not with on those names which alone are worthy to draw forth their messages to mankind. Euterpe forefend that the violoncello meet not with the like gale of popularity, as is somewhat to be feared. But I am wandering from the point of this remarkable essay, and must return by means of the summing-up question:—Are all the girls who play the violin, musical people?

I must not however allow myself to take all my instances from

In evicin, musical people? I must not, however, allow myself to take all my instances from the gentler sex; though I must contess to having been more often puzzled in this matter by women than men, perhaps because unreality in a man is less tolerated—he has it more or less knocked to the him at saked. Moreover, he does not lebour, under the unreality in a man is less tolerated—he has it more or less knocked out of him at school. Moreover, he does not labour under the misfortune of being expected to be musical by nature, which has been so much the case with women in England; though, I believe, common sense in this respect is making considerable progress amongst us—imported, perchance, from Germany. Still there are, without doubt, many men whose claim to the title of "musical" is not, to a limited capacity, always perfectly clear. Let us then inquire (not in Mr. Chadband's "spirit of love," but, I fear, in the spirit of criticism'), whether the man who composes a vulgar comic

without doubt, many men whose claim to the title of "musical is not, to a limited capacity, always perfectly clear. Let us then inquire (not in Mr. Chadband's "spirit of love," but, I fear, in the spirit of criticism), whether the man who composes a vulgar comic song or operetta is a musical person? The airs may be sprightly, perhaps melodious, certainly popular. They are advertised under the heading "New Music," though it is just possible that this description may be incorrect in both its terms.

The conceited tenor who, while pouring out the impassioned notes of "Adelaïda" with all the power and expressiveness of his really fine voice, is thinking only of the effect which his singing must produce upon the ladies—the organist who, after accompanying a choral service in the dullest, flattest, most expressionless manner, electrifies the lingering congregation by the brilliancy and grandeur of his parting voluntary—are these musical people?

On the other hand—look at that crusty, grizzled old man, who sits entranced through a long symphony concert at St. James's Hall, not once moving, or raising his eyes from the knob of the stick which he holds upright between his knees. You can watch him as much as you like—he will not know, he is not here, he is —where? Floated out from among this rustling fashionable throng, out of the turmoil of the dull everyday city—away, in a pure atmosphere that has nothing of earth in it. He will be recalled by-and-by when the concert is ended, and will go plodding away, looking very dull and uninteresting. The same might be said of that quiet-faced elderly woman, with her veil down, who has listened so intently as to be scarcely conscious of the flutter and restlessness of the party around her, who have thought it "the thing" to come to "one really stiff concert," and have brought that dear old fogy, Aunt Jane, with them merely as chaperon. What of these two, dear readers? Are they musical people? I do not think that either of them plays, sings, or composes music.

Perhaps, after all,

seems to me that some persons have the music without the power seems to me that some persons have the music without the music. The real musicians are they who possess both (and there are giants in those regions). Of these I have not attempted to speak, for with them there is no room for questioning. As to the other classes, their relative positions must, I suppose, be decided by individual Taste.

"LA GIRAFFE," BY THE LATE ALFRED CHALON, R.A.

"THE TWO CHALONS," says Seguier, in his "Dictionary of Painters," "are usually classed with the contemporaries of Sir Augustus Callcott (1779-1844); they were versatile painters and excelled in a variety of subjects. There is a slight resemblance between the landscapes of Callcott and J. J. Chalon. Some of Alfred Chalon's portraits, treated as fancy groups, would be better if the accessories were less distracting. For the originals of "La Giraffe," a reproduction of which we now place before our readers, we are indebted to Mrs. E. M. Ward, the widow of the well-known Academician and historical painter. Mrs. Ward herself comes of an artistic stock, her grandfather having been James Ward, R.A. For several years she was herself an exhibitor at the Royal Academy, and lately she has gained a fresh reputation by her very successful management of a School of Art for ladies. "La Giraffe" affords a good idea of the vagaries in dress which prevailed sixty years ago. Chalon evidently intended the series as a good-natured skit on his sister, who, Mrs. Ward tells us, was in those days a very dressy and stylish person. For the verses underneath the drawing we are not responsible except in one instance: "If to her share," where we have ventured to adapt two well-known lines from the late Mr. Alexander Pope. The other verses are given as written under Chalon's original drawing. The other verses are given as written under Chalon's original drawing.

ITALIAN TOWNS seem in a very impecunious condition. Lately Pisa became bankrupt, and now eleven cities in Southern Italy are obliged to suspend all their payments.

THE ARMADA MEMORIAL ON PLYMOUTH HOE progresses satisfactorily. Some 100 tons of granite have been placed in position, several of the blocks weighing fully seven tons a-piece.

A LIVE TOAD embedded in a seam of coal has been found in a North of England mine. The creature has no mouth, but appears to live upon air. It is three inches long, and can hop and crawl

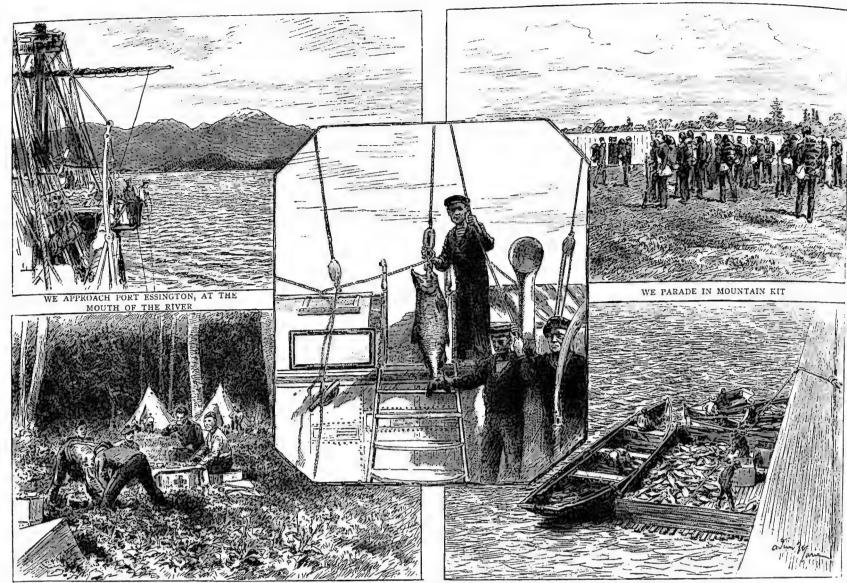
A GERMAN DEEP-SEA EXPLORING EXPEDITION has just started on board the *National*, under the direction of a Kiel University Professor, Dr. Hensen. The vessel will first go northwards to Greenland, and then work its way down the Atlantic to the coast

THE AMERICAN NAVY has a new flag. Four fresh States having been admitted into the Union, the number of stars on the national banner had to be increased to correspond. So forty-two stars are now displayed by the side of the stripes on the blue field, and on Independence Day all Government vessels hoisted the altered ensign for the first time.

tor the first time.

Two GHASTLY RELICS of national heroes have been presented to the Museum at the Hague—the tongue of John De Witt and the great toe of his brother Cornelius. When the unfortunate De Witts were murdered by the mob at the Hague, in 1672, these fragments were secured by a Leyden family, and they have been handed down having from generation to generation. as heirlooms from generation to generation.

BASEBALL IS TO BE ACCLIMATISED IN ENGLAND, if the Americans can possibly induce us to favour their pastime. Eight practised players are coming over to establish baseball-grounds, and give instruction free. Two will settle in London, two in Birmingham and the Midlands, while the four others will instruct the Potteries, Liverpool, Manchester, and Preston.

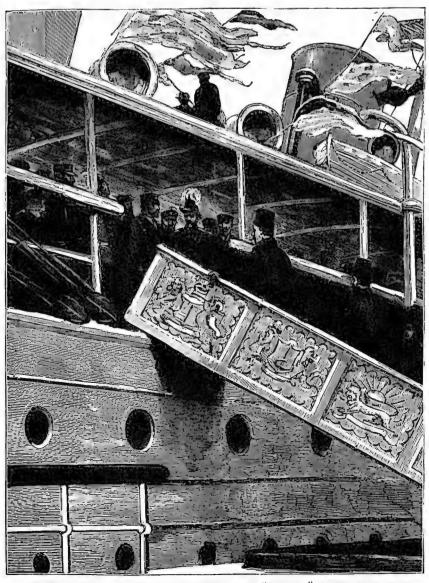


WE HAVE OUR FIRST MEAL ON THE DOCTOR'S MEDICINE CHEST

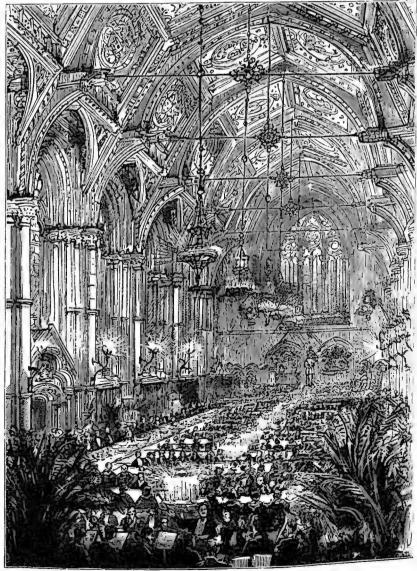
A BIG FISH

WE VISIT A SALMON CANNERY AND SEE A FEW FISH

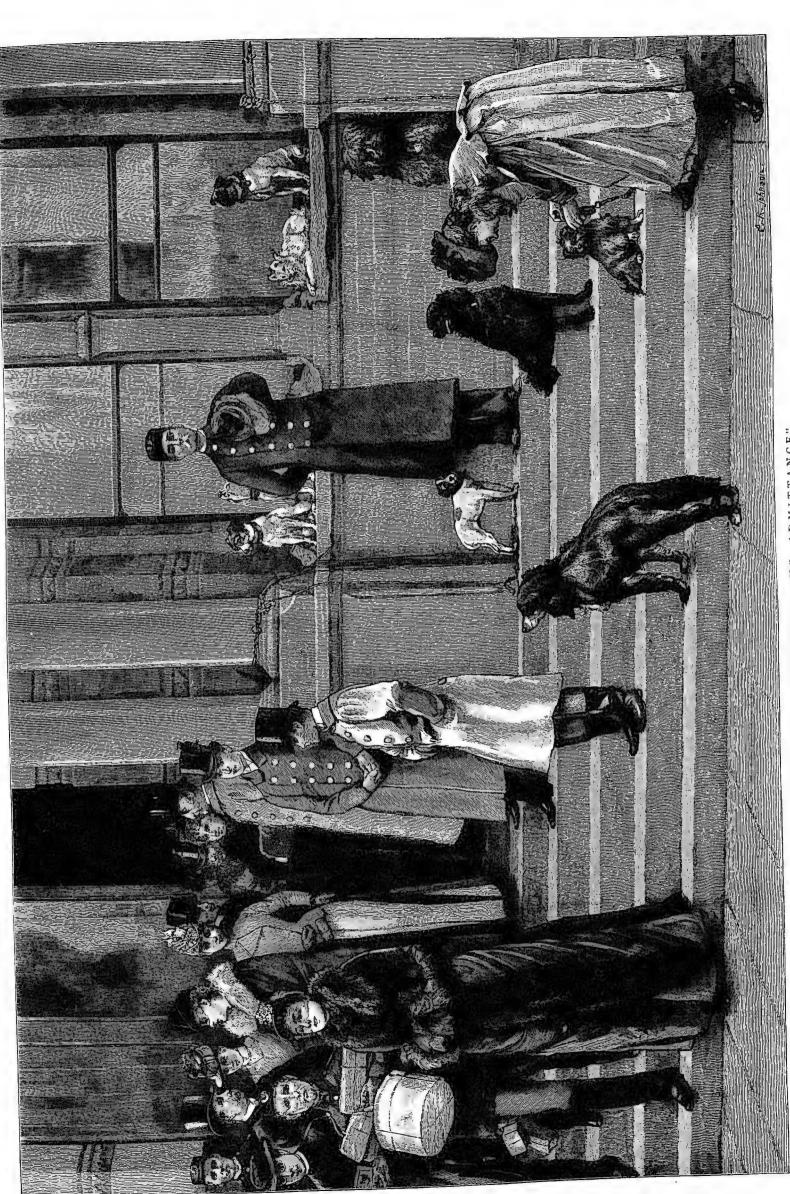
SCENES ON THE SKEENA RIVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA



THE SHAH GOING ON BOARD THE CUNARD LINER "UMBRIA" IN THE ALEXANDRA DOCK, LIVERPOOL



BANQUET IN THE TOWN HALL, MANCHESTER



THE DOG QUESTION—"NO ADMITTANCE"
A SKEICH OUTSIDE THE ARMY AND NAVY STORES

THE GRAPHIC

FORE IGN

The electoral contest in France opens to-morrow (Sunday) with the choice of the Councils-General. Hitherto, these provincial elections have been purely of local interest, but, thanks to General Boulanger, they will, this year, be an earnest of the Parliamentary elections in September. The General appears as a candidate in 80 specified cantons out of 2,938, and although he is ineligible through non-residence in France, his party hope to obtain a pléviscite in aid of their future ends. In his manifesto on the elections, the General makes the usual promise of peace and prosperity when "the gang which dishonours our country shall be pitilessly swept away," and he uses still stronger abuse of the present Government in a proclamation commenting on his indictment. He calls the Ministers bandits and thieves, but makes no answer to the charges brought against him, except to pick out the weak point in the Government case—that they obtained information from criminals. On all sides the Boulangists are working energetically to insure success, holding meetings and making speeches of a most violent type. The Government and their supporters are no le's active. MM. Rouvier and Freycinet have warned the provinces against the "hateful dictatorship," and M. Floquet delivered an important oration at Chauny on behalf of the Radicals, preaching the same sermon against Cæsarism, which would cause the country's fall. Further, the Government take advantage of their power to dismiss many State officials tainted with Boulangism, and have even revived the special "Political Brigade" of 100 police to suppress seditious gatherings. In the main, they have done little harm to General Boulanger by their indictment, except regarding revived the special "Political Brigade" of 100 police to suppress seditious gatherings. In the main, they have done little harm to General Boulanger by their indictment, except regarding the charge of embezzlement, which is likely to prove the most damaging point in the minds of the electors. For this reason it is probable that the High Court will first try MM. Boulanger, Rochefort, and Dillon for conspiracy, and afterwards hand over the General probable that the High Court will first try MM. Boulanger, Rochefort, and Dillon for conspiracy, and afterwards hand over the General to the mercies of a court martial, who would pronounce on the embezzlement clause. Meanwhile the offenders show no sign of returning to stand trial, and if they are still absent when the Court meets, they will forfeit their civil rights and their property. The Boulangist question entirely absorbs public attention now that Parliament has dispersed, and even the Exhibition has quite fallen into the shade. Thus the Socialists assembled for their Congress. Parliament has dispersed, and even the Exhibition has quite fallen into the shade. Thus the Socialists, assembled for their Congress, have been demonstrating at Père Lachaise and Montmartre, and uttering the fiercest doctrines quite unnoticed. The Panama Lottery Bonds will be issued to-day (Saturday), part of the funds being used for the expenses of the Commission sent out to the Is hmus to report on the continuance of the works. If they give an unfavourable statement the Canal will be abandoned altogether.

The visit of the Czar to GERMANY is at last positively announced of August 22nd, and, according to present arrangements, he will come to Berlin. His plans, however, may be altered at the last moment, and, on account of the Nihilists, as little as possible will be made known respecting his movements. This visit is regarded as a sign that the Russo-German relations have improved especially as Emperor William has just sent his portrait to the Cast regarded as a sign that the Russo-German relations have improved, especially as Emperor William has just sent his portrait to the Czar. However, the Germans do not feel so cordial about the Russian visit as towards the Emperor of AUSTRIA, whom Berlin intends to greet most warmly on August 11th. Notwithstanding also their bitterness towards the British in East Africa the Germans are highly gratified that their Emperor should be received with such ceremony in England, and hope that the visit will result in loyal friendship grathed that their Emperor should be received with such cerembry in England, and hope that the visit will result in loyal friendship between the two nations. They point out the increasing importance of the German navy, and are proud that the first visit of a German Emperor to England can show so good an escort of national naval strength, even compared with a maritime kingdom like Great Britain. Emperor William comes home from Norway to-day (Saturday), and sails for England on Tuesday. Between his English trip and the reception of the Austrian and Russian Sovereigns the Emperor will take a short holiday at Bayreuth, to see the Wagner Festival Plays, which are exceptionally successful this year. Thanks to His Majesty openly condemning the agitation against Switzerland, the dispute has quieted down, but the Swiss Government still intend to publish all the correspondence on the subject to support their rights. Captain Wissmann is unlucky with his steamers on the East African coast, one vessel having been lost at the mouth of the Pangani River. The Cologne Gazette still upbraids England for her jealousy in African affairs, and recommends a vigorous German policy as the only means of bringing the English to their senses. The statement that the German Colonial Society for South-Western Africa have determined to sell their Society for South-Western Africa have determined to sell their property in Damaraland to an English syndicate will further injure Teutonic susceptibilities.

Every preparation is being made in EGYPT to strike a decisive blow at the Dervishes. By the beginning of next week one thou and five hundred British troops will be assembled at Assouan ready to push forward under Major-General De Montmorency to ready to push forward under Major-General De Montmorency to Anabeh beyond Korosko, and check the rebel advance northwards, whilst Colonel Wodehouse and his Egyptian forces will block any movement eastwards of the Nile. General Grenfell will retain the supreme command of the expedition. Egyptian Cavalry and Artillery already occupy Toski, the next important village beyond Colonel Wodehouse's head-quarters at Bellana. To the south the Wady Halfa contingent under Captain Lewis endeavour to intercept the reinforcements coming up from Sarras to join Wadel-Njumi. So far the Dervish leader has remained quiet at Abu Simbel, awaiting one thousand additional fighting men. He is determined to advance, and has forwarded General Grenfell's summons to surrender on to Khartoum for the Khalifa to deal with, answering on his own account that he is sent to conquer the world, answering on his own account that he is sent to conquer the world, and that his enemies will share the fate of Hicks Pasha and General Gordon. His Emirs are equally enthusiastic, and it would seem that the numerous deserters crowding the Egyptian lines are mostly slaves and camp-followers escaping from har-h treatment, not fighting-men. However, a Dervish doctor who has recently deserted asserts that the Emirs are open to persuasion, and would cone over when Wad-el-Njumi's atten ion was distracted. This man was cook to Gordon and Hicks Pasha, and accompanied the in his last battle. Another important deserter. the chief Em r, states that five thousand fighting-men crossed the frontier, but only three thousand are now available. Wad-el-Njumi certainly realises his difficulties, for, after the battle of Arguin, he sent urgent messages to the Khalisa for further help. He hesitates, also, to attempt the desert march to Toski, which would entail much to attempt the desert march to Toski, which would entail much hardship without water. Meanwhile a good deal of desultory fighting goes on, the Egyptian troops making plentiful prisoners, while the gunboats patrolling the Nile cut off many Dervishes. Hitherto the low water has been a great obstacle, but the river is now rising well. Both British and Egyptian troops are in capital health, notwithstanding the great heat. Harassed by these Soudan troubles the Egyptian Government feels doubly the definitive refusal of France to sanction the Conversion of the Debt. Riaz Pasha made another appeal, hoping that France would regard the Pasha made another appeal, hoping that France would regard the subject solely from the financial point of view, but he was informed that, although the French Government regarded the Conversion of vital importance to Egypt, they could not consent whilst the political situation remained unchanged.

Turning to EASTERN EUROPE, the situation in CRETE is extremely serious. Since TURKEY recalled the Special Commissioner, the insurgents have gradually grown stronger till they have expelled the authorities in several places, and the greater portion of the island is in a riotous condition. Mussulmans and Christians are at open strife, while the Ottoman troops are little help. Unless the Porte acts promptly, the Cretans are likely to demand annexation to Greece, although the Hellenic Government discourage any such proposal at present. Official Turkish circles are beginning to despair of successfully pacifying the malcontents. SERVIA is absorbed in military preparations, having ordered numerous new batteries, besides the arms for the fresh Reservists. King Milan returns to Belgrade this week, and the Regents are somewhat nervous respecting his influence with the army. The Servians in general feel little interest in their Sovereign, but considerable uneasiness prevails lest Milan should be returning with Austrian support, especially as the Russian Minister has left Belgrade, and a prominent opponent of the King, M. Todorovitch, has been suddenly arrested. M. Ristics is also worse, and likely to retire, so that rumours of another turn of the tables circulate freely.

In India the native contingents for frontier defence are being setimals contributes.

rumours of another turn of the tables circulate freely.

In India the native contingents for frontier desence are being actively organised. Among the Punjaub States Puttiala contributes 1,000 men, and Jhind, Nabha, and Kapurthala 600 men apiece, who are to be thoroughly drilled, and armed with Sniders. Altogether, it is estimated that the native States will furnish 30,000 men, chiefly cavalry. The Maharajah of Jeypore will provide 1,000 transport animals, while Gwalior equips 2,000 men. Floods continue very serious in the North-West, nor are the accounts much better from Ganjam, as the stocks of food-grain are nearly exhausted. No great improvement is expected before October. The Parsees of Bombay are highly indignant at the contents of the papers on the Crawsord case laid before the Home Parliament, and intend to hold a monster meeting to protest against such imputations on their community. Some hope is held out of an understanding with Tibet respecting Sikkim, Mr. Hart having returned to Darjeeling from conferring with the Amban.—Buma rejoices in the capture of the important description.

Some hope is held out of an understanding with Tibet respecting Sikkim, Mr. Hart having returned to Darjeeling from conferring with the Amban.—Burma rejoices in the capture of the important dacoit Ottama, who was Bo-Shway's right hand, and has given much trouble for years past. The plan of removing the inhabitants of small villages to colonise some large centre has proved so unsuccessful that it will now be virtually abandoned.

MISCELLANEOUS.—ITALY is determined to keep on the best terms with Austria, so Signor Crispi has dissolved a Roman Irredentist Club which clamoured for the return of Trent and Trieste: He further forbids any meetings on the subject. The Radicals not only foster this Irredentist agitation, but are urging the expulsion of the Pope, now that the question of His Holiness leaving Rome has been brought forward.—SPAIN is not very anxious to receive a refugee Pontiff, the Government strictly forbidding any demonstrations to encourage Leo XIII. in such a step. Owing to the acute situation between Pope and Government at Rome, the International Anti-Slavery Congress convened by Cardinal Lavigerie will meet in SWITZERLAND as neutral ground, opening at Lucerne between August 3 and 10.—Terrific rainstorms trouble the UNITED STATES, besides slight earthquakes round Memphis, Tennessee.—In EAST AFRICA, British officials at Zanzibar have been obliged to mediate between the Sultan and his Persian soldiers, who sought British protection on plea of being oppressed by their commander. The prompt action of Mr. Portal, acting British Consul, and General Matthews prevented the Persians from being murdered by a furious mob.—In South Africa arrangements have been made to continue the Delagoa Bay Railway to the Portuguese frontier. Delagoa Bay Railway to the Fortuguese frontier.



THE marriage of Princess Louise of Wales with Lord Fife takes place to-day (Saturday) in Buckingham Palace Chapel. The Queen and Princess Beatrice come from Osborne to be present, and the King of Greece, the Danish Crown Prince, and the Grand Duke of King of Greece, the Danish Crown Prince, and the Grand Duke of Hesse are the only foreign relatives expected, the Danish King and Queen being absent owing to the death of the Queen's sister. Her Majesty, the Princess of Wales, and the Royal Family assemble in the Bow Room to proceed in State to the Chapel, followed shortly afterwards by the bridegroom with his best man, Mr. Horace Farquhar, his cousin. The bride arrives at noon in the Queen's State glass coach with the Prince of Wales, who gives his daughter away. Princess Louise will wear white and silver, trimmed with Honiton lace, and her eight bridesmaids—Princesses Victoria and Maud, her sisters, Princesses Victoria and Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, her cousins, Princess Victoria of Teck, and the Countesses Feodora, Victoria, and Helena Gleichen—will be in pink. Schleswig-Holstein, her cousins, Princess Victoria of Teck, and the Countesses Feodora, Victoria, and Helena Gleichen—will be in pink, with pink aigrettes in their hair. Lord Fife will wear Highland costume with the Duff tartan. The Archbishop of Canterbury, with four other clergy, performs the ceremony, which will be semi-choral, and at the close the bridal procession pass through the Bow Library to the adjoining Drawing Room for the registration of the marriage. Breakfast for the Royal Family is to be served in the State Dining Room and for the other guests in the Supper Room while after Breakfast for the Royal Family is to be served in the State Dining Room and for the other guests in the Supper Room, while, after two toasts, "The Queen" and "The Bride and Bridegroom," the wedding party adjourn to Marlborough House, whence the Princess and her husband start later for East Sheen House, Richmond. Lord Fife will be raised to the Dukedom—as Duke of Fife—on his marriage. He has bought 15, Portman Square for his town

residence.

The Queen has received a few visitors at Osborne. Captain Fullerton, of the Victoria and Albert, dined with Her Majesty on Saturday, and next morning the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine Service at Osborne, where the Rev. A. Peile officiated. On Monday Prince Henry returned from his yachting cruise, and the harl of Portarlington had audience of the Queen to deliver up the insignia of St. Patrick belonging to the late Earl. In the evening Admirals Baird and Tryon dined with Her Majesty. Next day Her Majesty held a Council. The Grand Duke of Hesse, with Princess Alix, arrived on Wednesday, and yesterday (Friday) would accompany the Queen and Prince and Princess Henry to town for the wedding, the Royal party returning to Osborne tonight (Saturday). The Queen has requested that few decorations should be displayed during her visit to North Wales, preferring to see the beauties of the country in their natural aspect. It is prosee the beauties of the country in their natural aspect. It is proposed in Dublin to invite Her Majesty to visit Ireland next spring. It is pro-

The Prince of Wales spent Saturday to Monday with Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, at Waddesdon Manor, Aylesbury, returning to town to accompany the Princess and daughters to the Duchess of Westminster's ball on Monday night. Next day the Prince visited the Tower to present new colours to the Northamptonshire Regiment, and in the afternoon accompanied the Princes and Prince ment, and in the atternoon accompanied the Frinces and Prince Albert Victor to the French plays, the Princes also going to the Court Theatre in the evening. On Wednesday the Prince and Princess laid the memorial stone of the Samaritan Free Hospital, Marylebone Road. In the evening the Prince went to the St. Bartholomew's Hospital dinner. The Prince and Princess leave town for Goodwood on Monday.—Prince Albert Victor has been doing the honours of Balmoral to the Shah.—Princess Louise went to Greenwich on Saturday to distribute the prizes to the boys of the



THE OPERA SEASON.—The Opera Season of 1889 will close on Saturday of this week. During the present summer we have had three separate enterprises, all of them in Italian Opera, English or German Art not having this year been accorded a fair trial. The season at Her Majesty's, which collapsed some weeks ago, need not be commented upon at length. From the outset it was obvious that the mented upon at length. From the outset it was obvious that the attempt to popularise hackneyed compositions, sung by almost unknown artists, would be hopeless. Mr. Mapleson, it is true, introduced several new vocalists, who attained no great success, and also once more brought forward Miss De Lussan, who showed how greatly she had improved since last year. But the enterprise, with such a repertory, was doomed from the outset.

The performances of Otello at the Lyceum will also close this eek. This, so far as we can recollect, is the first occasion upon which a single Italian Opera has been run through an entire season, of nearly a month. The late Mr. Carl Rosa used to say that opera would never pay its way in London until the public became accustomed to a "run" of a single composition, after the plan already adopted at the theatres. The success of Otello, the only work which has been presented at the Lyceum, was doubtless largely due to the co-operation of the Milan orchestra, chorus, and artitis. It is, therefore, satisfactory to learn that Signor Faccio and his entire

orchestra have been engaged to return next year, and give a season of Italian Opera at Her Majesty's.

At the Royal Italian Opera, Mr. Augustus Harris has directed the most prosperous season known at this establishment for many years. The largest audiences of the season have been attracted by Lohengrin, the Meistersinger (which was produced so late in the summer that only four representations could be given), Faust, and Romio et Fuliette, grand operas being now preferred by London audiences to lighter works. It is probably for this reason that Bizet's Pêcheurs de Perles was shelved so soon, although it will doubles be more successful as an opera in English for provincial purposes. Mr. Augustus Harris has mounted in all eighteen operas and has introduced a large number of new artists, none of whom, however, have created a furore. The "stars" have once more been the brothers Jean and Edouard De Reszke, whose popularity was never greater than it is now.

CARL ROSA COMPANY .- Arrangements for the provincial tour CARL ROSA COMPANY.—Arrangements for the provincial tour of the Carl Rosa Company are now finally settled. The season will commence in Ireland early next month, the leading members of the old troupe, including Madames Burns and Fanny Moody, Messrs. M'Guckin, Celli, Crotty, and others have been re-engaged, and contracts have also been signed with two Russian artists, MM. Winogradow and Abramoff, and with Madame Tremelli. It was at one time hoped that Miss M'Intyre would likewise have joined the company, but as she was unwilling to sign for a term of years the company, but as she was unwilling to sign for a term of years the matter dropped through. In the course of the provincial season new matter dropped through. In the course of the provincial season new English versions will be produced of Bizet's Pearl Fishers and Gounod's Roméo et Juliette, and Balfe's Talisman will be performed in English for the first time on the Bristol stage. Lurline, Aida, the Slar of the North, and the Rose of Castille will also be revived. At Easter the whole company will come to Drury Lane for a five weeks' season, the first given in London for two years. weeks' season, the first given in London for two years.

weeks' season, the first given in London for two years.

"MARJORIE."—A trial performance was given last week at a matinée at the Prince of Wales's Theatre of Mr. Walter Slaughter's comic opera Marjorie. The work has an interesting, though as yet hardly well-developed, libretto, by Messrs. Clifton and Dilley. The story is laid in a Lincolnshire town in the thirteenth century. The hero is the son of a wealthy Saxon villein, who has purchased from his lord his own freedom, though not that of his family. The young fellow therefore finds that he is forbidden to wed his lady-love, for whom his master, the Earl of Chestermere, has formed a strong, but apparently not very permanent, affection. At the battle of the Fair of Lincoln, however, the young man fights with so much bravery against the French that he wins his freedom, and the Earl, who seems to be an extremely good-humoured sort of libertine, freely resigns his own pretensions to the lady's hand in his favour. The music is of a curiously unequal character. Some of the choruses and concerted pieces are admirable, showing, indeed, that Mr. Walter Slaughter can write excellent music if he chooses to do so. But unfortunately he has given us a plethora of Balfeian ballads, conventional to a fault, and all to a pattern, so that, pretty as they individually may be, they become wearisome long before the open ends. The performance, being more or less a "scratch" one, was in many respects open to criticism, and it need therefore only now be said that the principal parts were played by Miss Wadman (who was sadly out of voice). Messrs. Celli, Tapley, and Monkhouse. in many respects open to criticism, and it need therefore only now be said that the principal parts were played by Miss Wadman (who was sadly out of voice), Messrs. Celli, Tapley, and Monkhouse. To pass definite judgment upon a comic opera after a solitary representation on a hot July afternoon, and before the various artists have had time to work up that Iun which is the very life of such things, would hardly be fair.

things, would hardly be fair.

CONCERTS (VARIOUS).—The London Military Band, formed by eminent players, who were once members of regimental hands, but are now engaged upon operatic, concert, or other on the trass, gave a preliminary concert, at Prince's Hall, on Monday. Their performance was remarkable for the excellence of ensemble, but they were obviously handicapped by playing in so small a hall.—At the Crystal Palace, on Monday, Miss Ethel Wakefield, a juvenile prodigy from Boston, U.S., made her début, playing Mendelssohn's pianoforte concerto in G minor, a work which she would do well not to attempt until she is older.—Mrs. Lynedoch Moncrieff gave a concert, at the Lyric Club, on Friday, and sang some songs by herself and others, besides taking part (behind the scenes) with Mr. Isidore de Lara in her drawing-room sketch, A Serenade in Grenada.—A party of 5,000 children from the Church Sunday Schools sang at a concert, at the Crystal Palace, on Saturday. Various other concerts concert, at the Crystal Palace, on Saturday. Various other concerts have been given, but they are devoid of public interest.

have been given, but they are devoid of public interest.

Notes and News.—The popular soprano, Miss Annie Marriott, was married to Mr. Percy Palmer, a concert tenor, at St. Mathias, Earl's Court, on Saturday. Dr. Bridge, of Westinister Abbey, was the organist, and Mr. Harper Kearton sang the tenor Abbey, was the organist, and Mr. Harper Kearton sang the tenor air, "Be thou faithful until death" from Mendelssohn's St. Plant—air, "Be thou faithful until death from Mendelssohn's St. Plant—performance of Parsifal. The performances will be continued until nearly the end of next month, and will probably not be re-unted until 1892.—Brahms' new eight-part chorus a capella, entiled until 1892.—Brahms' new eight-part chorus a capella, a new opera, course of the winter, produce at St. Petersburg a new opera, course of the winter, produce at St. Petersburg a new opera, entitled in the French Goruscha, or "Une ivresse nocturne, entitled in the French Goruscha, or "Une ivresse nocturne, entitled in the French Goruscha, or "Une ivresse nocturne, entitled in the French Goruscha, or "Une ivresse nocturne, entitled in the French Goruscha, or "Une ivresse nocturne, entitled in the French Goruscha, or "Une ivresse nocturne, entitled in the French Goruscha, or "Une ivresse nocturne, entitled in the French Goruscha, or "Une ivresse nocturne, entitled in the French Goruscha, or "Une ivresse nocturne, entitled in the French Goruscha, or "Une ivresse nocturne, entitled in the French Goruscha, or "Une ivresse nocturne, entitled in the French Goruscha, or "Un



Ix this last week of July, a period which, regarded from afar, seemed likely to prove a time when the business of the Session would be rapidly wound up, there is projected upon the programme a measure bristling with difficulties. This is the as yet anonymous a measure bristling with difficulties. This is the as yet anonymous Bill which would authorise the payment of an additional annuity to the Prince of Wales on account of his children. Through all Parliamentary history, before and since the time when Mr. Hume took objection to the settlement of the Civil List in 1837, attempts to objection to the settlement of the Crown have been more increase annual payments on account of the Crown have been more less stoutly resisted in the Commons. The nature of the transaction peculiarly lends itself to such controversy. An ordinary or less stoutty resisted in the Commons. The nature of the transaction peculiarly lends itself to such controversy. An ordinary transaction peculiarly lends itself to such controversy. An ordinary lill goes through six stages, including six different motions, upon which as many debates may take place. There is the motion for which as many debates may take place. There is the motion for the first reading; for the second reading; the motion to go into Committee; Committee itself, with its innumerable opportunities of debate and division; Report; and third reading. In a memorable instance within recollection, the House of Lords dispensed a seventh opportunity. The Land Transfer Bill had passed

of debate and division; Report; and third reading. In a memorable instance within recollection, the House of Lords discovered a seventh opportunity. The Land Transfer Bill had passed through all these stages, a motion to negative the proposal for the third reading having been defeated. Thereafter, as a matter of third reading having been defeated. Thereafter, as a matter of the course, the House would agree to the proposal that "the Bill be course, and, on a division, the Opposition triumphed, and the third reading was indefinitely postponed.

Where a money Bill is concerned there are preliminary processes which extend debate, and give fuller opportunity to obstruction. Before a Bill involving the expenditure of money can even be brought in the House must needs discuss the policy and convenience of the proposal in Committee. The Government prepare a resolution or a series of resolutions, upon which, when agreed to, the Bill is founded. Here then are three preliminary stages, all of which will be utilised by the minority of the House of Commons who are convinced that Royalty can get along fairly well with the amount already voted. On Thursday and Friday in this week the House had before it the proposal to go into Committee on the Resolutions. In Committee the whole matter would be discussed again, and in follar detail. Then there will be the Report stage of Resolutions. had before it the proposal to go into Committee on the Resolutions. In Committee the whole matter would be discussed again, and in fuller detail. Then there will be the Report stage of Resolutions, when, and only when, Mr. Smith will be authorised to bring in a Bill, round which, on the six stages enumerated, the battle will

Interest in Parliamentary affairs, fading under repeated doses of once more rage. Interest in Parliamentary affairs, fading under repeated doses of the Scotch Local Government Bill alternated with the Scotch University Bill, has suddenly and briskly revived. Once more the Strangers' Galleries are crowded, and the approaches thronged. Members who had begun to think of holidays have been recalled to a sense of their obligations to their Party and their country. The Conservatives, usually the most susceptible to the approach of the holiday season, feel the pressure of the Whip most keenly. All kinds of influences, social and political, keep them in town till the Royal Annuities Bill is passed through its final stage. On the other side, the Bill has played the part of the apple of discord. The Opposition, rarely united, are just now in a condition which presents Opposition, rarely united, are just now in a condition which presents some unusual features. There is not a single bench, not excluding that on which ex-Ministers sit, where the vote will not be divided. that on which ex-Ministers sit, where the vote will not be divided. Mr. Gladstone is going one way, and some of his most trusty and faithful colleagues are going another. The Irish members, to complete the surprise, will support the Throne and the Ministry. The Dissentient Liberals will, of course, go with the Government, even Mr. Jesse Collings, who in 1885 was one of the ten incorruptible English Radicals who opposed the marriage settlement on Princess Beatrice, having been convinced that in existing circumstances a Government which proposes a much larger measure is in stances a Government which proposes a much larger measure is in stances a Government winco proposes a much larger measure is in the right. The only section of party that views the situation with a light heart is that under the lead of Mr. Labouchere, which will, at all stages, vote solidly against any increase of the money grants to the Royal Family.

Apart from this measure, an excrescence on the ordered programme of the Session, business has gone forward pretty steadily, each night having its record of fair progress. There has been some each night having its record of lair progress. There has been some lightening of the ship, though this movement has been counterbalanced by inexplicable additions to the cargo. So recently as Tuesday night Sir Michael Beach brought in a Bill dealing in drastic, peremptory, fashion with the general working of the railway system. This is a measure born of the recent fearful railway accident in Ireland, and is designed to reduce the tendency to similar occurrences. But it necessarily interfers with the interests and business arrangements of a powerful trading community, and would require much more time than is now available to become law. Nevertheless, it has been brought in stands on the Order book, and some precious quarters of an hour have already been wasted

The Bill conferring upon the settlers in Western Australia autocratic powers with respect to the disposal of land is practically withdrawn, though Mr. Smith, with what some members regard as withdrawn, though Mr. Smith, with what some members regard as strange fatuousness, promises that a sitting shall be devoted to passing the second reading, apparently just for the fun of the thing, by way of disposing of time that hangs heavy on our hands. In the same quaint way Wednesday afternoon was deliberately set aside for discussion on the Tithes Bill, which, hated on the Opposition benches and not loved by the Conservatives, is admitted to have no chance of becoming law this Session. This arrangement was announced early in Tuesday's sitting, in the expectation that the Scotch Local Government Bill would pass the Report stage before the House rose. But the Scotch members had still much to before the House rose. But the Scotch members had still much to say, and at midnight the Bill stood over as a remanet.

If it were not for the Royal Annuities Bill the House might on

Monday set itself to discussion on the remaining estimates. Of these there are a considerable number, including some of the Irish Votes, usually involving heated and prolonged controversy. But the Irish members remain strictly on their best behaviour, and it is not expected that there will be any approach to the famous scenes of yore. Like the historical driver of the outside car, the Irish members have doubtless "saved a trot for the avenue," and will close the Session amid a blaze of denunciation of Mr. Balfour and all his works. But a night or two would suffice for that. In addition to the Irish Votes there are a batch of amendments to the addition to the Irish Votes there are a batch of amendments to the remaining Votes standing in the names of English, Scotch, and Welsh members, and Mr. Hanbury threatens a new debate on the remaining Army Vote. In the present temper of the House there is nothing in all this that might not be disposed of on or before August 17th. But in addition to this ordinary work there interposes the black shadow of the Annuities Bill, which obliterates the prospect of an early Prorogation.

In the meanwhile the Lords look quietly on, having made up their minds about most things. Only once this week have they

their minds about most things. Only once this week have they developed any activity, and that was upon a motion by Lord Cadogan introducing a revolution in the reporting arrangements by bringing in an official reporter on the floor of the House. Some oy bringing in an official reporter on the floor of the House. Some noble lords cried aloud at this innovation, one suggesting that the reporter should be stowed in the ventilating-chamber under the floor of the House, another varying this by the proposal that the 'stranger' should be introduced through the machinery of a trapdoor, something after the manner of a Jack-in-the-box. In the dilemma the House, agreeing to the main proposition referred the dilemma the House, agreeing to the main proposition, referred the settlement of details to the Black Rod Committee.

LONDON MORTALITY decreased slightly last week, when the deaths numbered 1,556 against 1,606 during the previous seven days, being a fall of 50, and 227 below the average. The death-rate also went down to 187 per 1,000. The fatal cases of diarrhea and dysentery continue high, and increased to 274 (a rise of 16), besides 10 from cholera and choleraic diarrhea. There were 29 deaths from measles (a decline of 1), 29 from whooping-cough (an advance of 3), 23 from diphtheria (a fall of 2), 12 from scarlet fever (a rise of 3), and 6 from enteric fever (a decline of 2). Thirty-four deaths resulted from violence, and five cases of suicide occurred. There were 2,627 births registered—an increase of 321, but 134 below the average. occurred. There were 2,6: but 134 below the average.



ENGLISH STARLINGS AND GOLDFINCHES have been successfully acclimatised in New Zealand.

TEMPERANCE ADVOCATES should certainly turn their attention to Belgium. The little kingdom contains 150.000 public houses, about one for every forty of the population, and the annual amount of spirits consumed reaches nine litres—nearly two gallons—per head

SMOKELESS POWDER has been tried, with great success, in the Saxon Army. At some recent artillery experiments before the King both ordinary shells and shrapnel were discharged by this powder, and not a trace of smoke appeared round the mouth of the cannon.

BRITISH GENEROSITY TO CHINA in sending help to the famine-stricken districts is warmly appreciated by Chinese official circles. Tablets of honour are being despatched by the Viceroy of Nanking to the Lord Mayor of London and Sir Thomas Wade as tokens of

THE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN on December 22nd will be observed by several special expeditions. A party of American astronomers will establish a station at St. Paul de Loanda. The line of central eclipse passes from the Caribbean Sea along the north-east coast of South America, over St. Helena, and thence across Africa to the district of Ajan on the eastern coast.

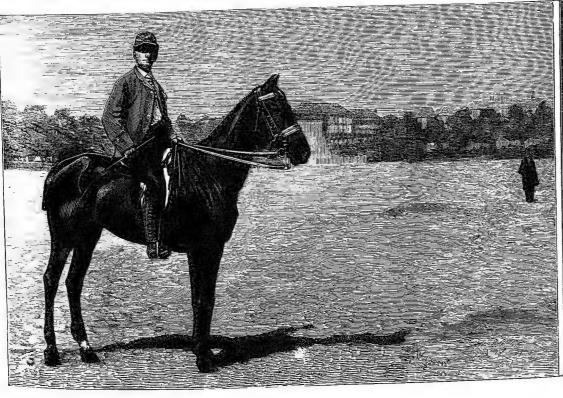
THE COMMITTEE of Lady Sandhurst's Home for Cripples, 148, Marylebone Road, have secured the services of Professor Atkinson, the eminent bone-setter. He will carry out his new treatment (by pulley, weight, and lever) for deformed and injured limbs, which has been so successful at the Hutton Homes in restoring the function of crippled muscles, tendons, and joints.

THE POPE IS TAKING A SUMMER HOLIDAY. He has left the Vatican to stay in a small pavilion at the end of the gırdens, called the "Casino of Pius IV.," and thoroughly enjoys the change after being restricted to the same apartments for over eleven years. The pavilion is very small and rather damp, but His Holiness would not listen to any objections offered to his removal. He intends to not listen to any objections offered to his removal. He intends to establish an astronomical observatory in the Vatican.

CONTEMPT OF COURT is curiously interpreted across the Atlantic. A judge trying an important case at Buffalo, was much annoyed by a sudden burst of noise from the various factories, which, according to custom, blew their whistles violently at noon. So he gave the following order: "The sheriff will notify the proprietors of the savgral forteries that ruless this which in the proprietors of the savgral forteries that ruless this which is a savgral forteries that ruless this which is a savgral forteries that ruless this which is a savgral forteries that ruless this rules the rules of the savgral forteries that ruless this rules the rules this rules the rules of the savgral forteries that ruless this rules this rules the rules the rules of the rules the r the proprietors of the several factories that unless this whistling is stopped, they will be called before the Court for contempt."

Swallows are being trained as messengers in France. Recent experiments at Roubaix prove that swallows can carry despatches quite as well as pigeons, and the scheme is now to be officially tested at Lille by a Government expert. If the trials are satisfactory, a swallow cot will be established at Mont Valérien, near Paris. Carrier pigeons will be extensively used during the coming German army maneuvres, at Emperor William's special request.

LORD FIFE IS ONLY THE THIRD DUKE created during Her lajesty's reign, the Royal Princes excepted. The Dukes of Aber-Majesty's reign, the Royal Princes excepted. The Dukes of Abercorn and Westminster are the other two creations by the present Queen. Lord Fife's house at Braemar, where the bride and bridegroom go for the close of the honeymoon, is most beautifully situated on the Dee, in extensive grounds. Wooded hills rise at the back, while in front are splendid views of valley and muntain. New Mar Lodge was originally a small family shooting-box, but has been gradually enlarged and added to since Lord Fife succeeded to the property, till it has become a charming and comfort able home. He has built a fine ball-room, decorated with stags heads, a drawing-room, and a small chapel, besides reconstructing the entrance-hall and dining-room, which are notable for their fittings of local pine-wood. One of the old rooms contains a sketch by Sir Edwin Landseer, drawn on the wall one evening after dinner. Majesty's reign, the Royal Princes excepted.





FROM KARLSRUHE TO THE HAGUE ON HORSEBACK

LIEUTENANT HARRY VON BOHLEN HALBACH, of the Life Dragoon Regiment of the Grand Duke of Baden (third son of the Baron von Batt. H. P. H. the Grand Baron von Bohlen Halbach, Grand Seneschal to H.R.H. the Grand Duke of D. Bohlen Halbach, Grand Seneschal to H.R.H. the Hague. baron von Bohlen Halbach, Grand Seneschal to H.K.H. the Country of Baden), lately role a mare from Karlsruhe to the Hague, a distance of about 650 kilometres, in seven and a-quarter days, including a day's rest on the road. On the second day the mare slipped and fell. She was wounded in two places, and hal to be sewn up by a veteriory. Liautempt Halbach's leg was likewise sewn up by a veterinary. Lieutenant Halbach's leg was likewise torn open, and treated in like manner. We publish an illustration of the ricker and treated in like manner. forn open, and treated in like manner. We publish an interaction of the rider and horse, taken the day of their arrival in the Hague, and showing how both looked after the expedition. Lieutenant von Bohlen Halbach left Karlsruhe on Tuesday morning, May 28th, at five o'clock. He rested from eleven till two in Speyer, and slept at Worms. He had been ten and a half hours on horseback, and had five o'clock.

On the 29th he left at 4.30 a.m., rested three hours, arrived at St. Goar six p.m (after accident), 10½ in saddle. Distance, 110 kilometres.

30th May. Left five a.m., rested three hours, arrived in Obercassel,
arran Bonn, at seven p.m. Twelve hours in saddle. Distance 95

June 1. Left five a.m., rested on road three hours, arrived Crefeld six p.m.; 10 hours in saddle. 100 kilom. June 2. Left five p.m., rest two hours. arrived at six p.m in Nym-

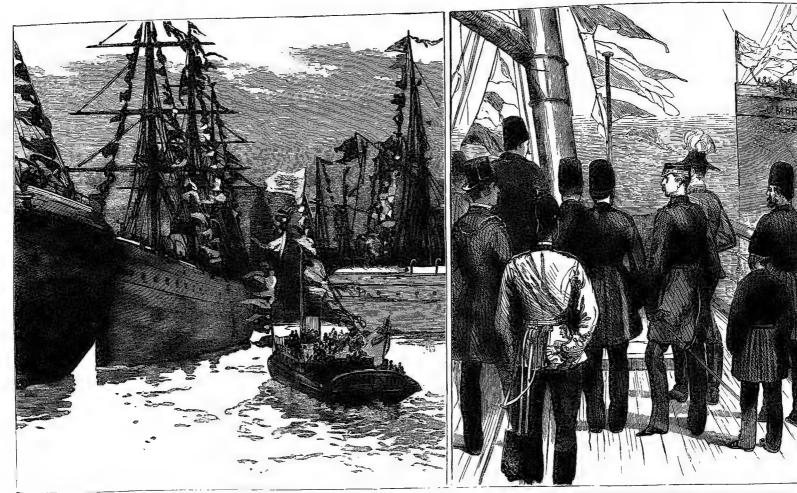
wegen, nine hours in the saddle. 95 kilom.
June 3. Lest Nymwegen six a.m., arrived at Dordrecht seven p.m.; eleven hours in saddle. 100 kilom.

June 4. Lest six a.m., arrived in the Hague eleven a.m.; five hours in saddle; 30 kilom.

A REMARKABLE LIGHTNING FLASH

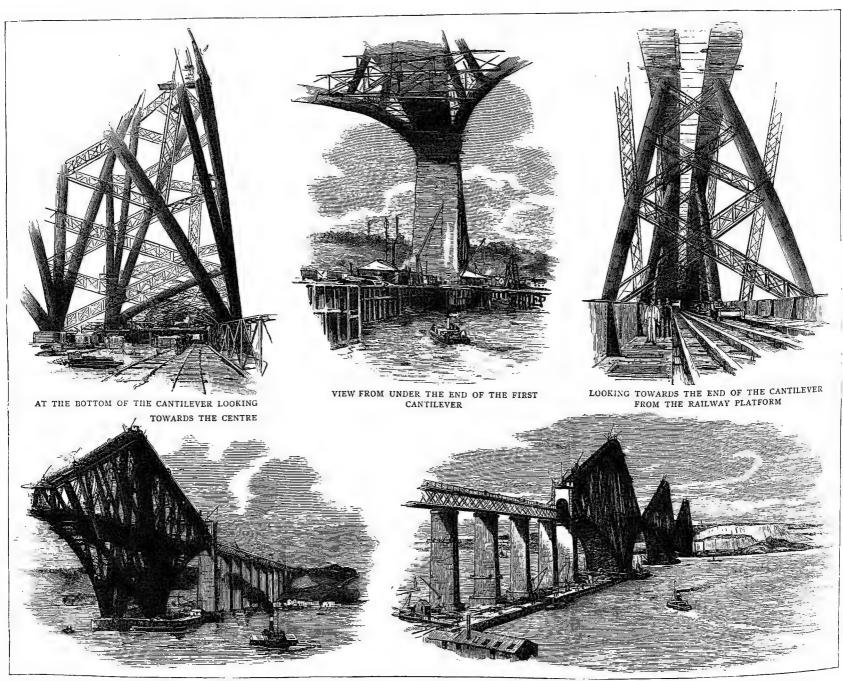
A REMARKABLE LIGHTNING FLASH

DURING the thunderstorm of May 20th at Hong Kong (of the disastrous effects of which we gave illustrations last week) the lighting was peculiarly vivid, and during the height of the storm a photograph was taken of one of the most blinding flashes. It spread over a great extent of the heavens, and seemed to strike the P. and O. mail steamer lying in Hong Kong Harbour. From the main line of the flash subsidiary flashes, like the tributaries of a great river, spread out on each side. The reflection upon the sea was almost as broad as that cast by the moon when full.—Our engraving is from a photograph kindly sent to us by Colonel Chauncy. is from a photograph kindly sent to us by Colonel Chauncy.



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THE SHAH ENTERING THE ALEXANDRA DCCK, LIVERPOOL



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Saves the Enamel, soothes the Gums and
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For Free is, all Eurozine is l. we is, a Box,
sale, Mr. Turnbull is continually being asked, "Why
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Analytical Laboratory, Sunderland,
April 27th, 1889.

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We have made a careful analysis of a sample of Eurozine Tooth Powder, submitted to us by Mr. Hardie Turnbuil. Trinity, Edinburgh. We find it is composed of the purest materials, which are most composed of the purest materials, which are most reminently attable for a First Class Tooth Powder. The ingredents are well chosen and intimately blended, producing a powder which can be used by those with good teeth to preserve the natural whiteness, and also by those with signs of decay to arrest the same. The odour is very choice and pleasing, being produced at more than ordinary cost.—Signed, F. H. BROWNE, B. SC; WM. FOWLER, F.C. S., &c., Analyst.

AN APPEAL TO YOU, READER. A Will every one who reads this send a little help to enable a much needed church to be built in a large and very populous suburban district. 46,000 wanted. 42,000 collected. Specially recommended by Archbishop of Canterbury. Particulars of Rev. Irskine W. Knolley, Vicarage, South Norwood, Bankers, London and South Western Bank, South Norwood.

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A register is kept of governesses, companions, &c.
A depôt has been opened for the sale of the work
(both plain and faney) of these dides.
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HOMES FOR THE AGED POOR.

The object of this Charity isto relieve deserving poor persons from the sad necessity of passing their last years in a workhouse. To this end Homes are provided, in which such persons have a room tree, as well as the advantage and comfort of mediatention in sickness. The qualifications for admission are that applicants be fully sixty years old, from any source a larger income than six shillings; or, if married, a common income for the couple not exceeding ten shillings per week.

Eight of such homes have already been opened at 7,9,11,15, and 17, Minford Gardens, West Kensington Park; as and 27, St. George's Road, Notting Hill; and 65, Walterton Road, St. Peter's Park, Paddington. They are all open to visitors between the hours of and 5 p.m.

All these homes are now full, and although 12

They are all open to visitors between the hours of and 5 p.m.

All these homes are now full, and although 12 All these homes are now full, and although 12 new inmates were admitted during 1888, there are still over 70 applicants anxiously waiting for admission, Orleve does not, however, seem to le any hope of this greatly needed charity being enlarged to any extent until some portion at least of the existing mortgages is paid off. These amount to £2,600 m (our of the six freehold houses that have been acquired in Minford Gardens (five of them used as homes and one let) and the large home in Walterton Road.

Under these circumstances the Committee seek additional subscriptions and donations, and ask friends who are interested in the aged, and sympathise with their special difficulties and trials, to visit one or more of these homes, where they will witness for themselves the amount of comfort and happiness secured to each pensioner at a yearly cost to the Charity of about four guineas per head.

Subscriptions may be sent to, and any further information obtained from, the Hon. Secretaries, the Misses Harrison, 5. Grandarer Terrace, Anerley, S.F.

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL
FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
Seymour Street, Portman Square, W.—Dorset House
Branch—242-4, Mary lebone Road, N.W.
Patron—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
K.G. President-THE RIGHT HON, THE LORD LEIGH

In order to sustain the Hospital and its Branch in their present efficient working order the Committee very carnestly and confidently appeal for help to the friends of the Hospital, and all who sympathies with them in their efforts to relieve the sufferings, and save many poor women and children from premature death. The Institution is a free Hospital for the Reception and Treatment of Diseases Peculiar to Women.

many poor women and children from premature death. The Institution is a Free Hospital for the Reception and Treatment of Diseases Peculiar to Women. Institution is a Free Hospital for the Reception and Treatment of Diseases Peculiar to Women. Letter of Recommendation required, Poverty and Steness the only Passport. Since its foundation no less than a86.694 women and children have been treated in the Out-Department, and 9434 women and fittochildren have been admitted as In-Patients. Large numbers of the worren were suffering from OVARIAN TUMOUR and DROPSY—which, before special attention was directed to it in the Samaritan Hospital in 1858. was looked upon as a disease always fatal.

Up to the end of 1888, no lewer than 1,500 cases were operated upon, with 1,110 recoveries and 186 deaths, a mortality of 1453 per cent.

£5,500 per annum is required to maintain the Hospital and its Branch, of which sum the Annua Sunsesriptions amount to little more than 4,600, and the remander has to be raised by donations, and other uncertain sources of income.

£10,000 miles of the completion of the New Building now in course of erection in the Maryle Lone Road.

G. SCUDAMORE, Secretary.



THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.—With the applause of the Edinburgh Gladstonians still fresh in his memory, Mr. Parnell was subjected, on Tuesday this week, to a very stringent cross-examination by the Attorney-General, and to some pertinent interrogatories by the President of the Commission himself. The missing books of the Land League having been all along, in Mr. Parnell's own belief, in the possession of Egan, he was asked why he had not communicated with Egan in regard to them. He replied that Egan having chosen Mr. Labouchere as his channel of communication in regard to the forged letters, he (Mr. Parnell) did not see why he should communicate with Egan through any other. Closely questioned as to the amount of the National fund, of which he, Mr. Biggar, and Mr. Justin M'Carthy are trustees, he confessed to great ignorance on the point, and replied, "I do not know" when asked whether an account is kept of their funds. The Attorney-General then remarking, "But, Mr. Parnell, you are a man of business and experience," was interrupted by the witness with the disclaimer, "I am not a man of business, and never was." As regards these funds, it was elicited that Messrs. Munroe, of Paris, held some of them. The President aske I whether Mr. Parnell had any objection to direct that firm to let the Court see the accounts relating to them. Mr. Parnell, who was so anxious for an inspection of the accounts of the Irish Patriotic League, refused point blank to sanction any "disclosure of the nature and extent of our present resources," a Mr. Parnell, who was so anxious for an inspection of the accounts of the Irish Patriotic League, refused point blank to sanction any "disclosure of the nature and extent of our present resources," a refusal of which Sir James Hannen took note. On Wednesday, Mr. Hardcastle, who had carefully examined the four books of the Land League produced, was recalled, and said that after everything had been verified, he found a sum of nearly 94,000%. wholly unaccounted for.

unaccounted for.

MR. W. O'BRIEN'S ACTION AGAINST LORD SALISBURY. — The action for slander, brought at Manchester, by Mr. W. O'Brien against Lord Salisbury, from whom he claim d 10,000% damages, terminated on Saturday, last week. In summing up, Mr. Justice Stephen pointed out that, in law, slander must impute an indictable offence. To incite to murder or rob was an offence of this kind, and if Lord Salisbury had charged Mr. O'Brien with committing it, and could not prove his charge, he must pay damages. But if Lord Salisbury merely meant to say that what Mr. O'Brien advocated very often led to murder and robbery, then in his, the Judge's, opinion, the plaintiff had not proved his case. After only six minutes' deliberation, the jury found for the defendant. It has since been announced that an application will be made by Mr. O'Brien for a new trial on the ground of alleged misdirection by the Judge.

THE QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION have refused to grant a mandamus ordering Mr. Bridge, one of the Bow Street magistrates, to hear and determine a summons applied for by a Mr. Simms, a journalist, for an assault, alleged to have been committed Simms, a journalist, for an assault, alleged to have been committed on him by the Duke of Cambridge, under circumstances already detailed in this column. Mr. Bridge, it will be remembered, declined to grant a summons on the ground that there was no evidence that the Duke had intentionally committed an assault. The Queen's Bench Division held that the magistrate having exercised his discretion they could not interfere, Mr. Justice Day

adding that Mr. Bridge was well known to be an able lawyer, and an independent and firm-minded magistrate.

an independent and firm-minded magistrate.

THE WHITECHAPEL MURDER.—No clue has yet been discovered towards identifying the murderer of Alice Mackenzie. A man named Brodie charged himself not only with that murder, but with the whole series of the Whitechapel murders, giving a long and detailed account of his alleged perpetration of them. Brought before the Thames Street police magistrate he persisted in his self-accusations, but the police inspector to whom they were first made stated that when the prisoner made them to him he was not only stated that when the prisoner made them to him he was not only drunk but apparently suffering from delirium tremens. It was further stated, on the authority of his landlady, that on the night of the murder of Alice Mackenzie, Brodie went to bed at eleven o clock, and did not leave his lodgings until eleven o clock next morning, and did not leave his lodgings until eleven o'clock next morning, returning in the evening drunk. Ultimately he was remanded, seemingly on the charge of being a wandering lunatic.

THE DEPTFORD POISONINGS.—Mrs. Winter, who, with her daughter, Elizabeth Frost, was charged with poisoning three persons in order to get the sums for which their lives were insured, died, as was reported in this column last week, while the magisterial investigation was proceeding. Before her death she confessed her guilt, and exculpated her daughter. Evidence to this effect having been adduced when Frost was brought up on remand on Monday in the Greenwich Police Court, she was discharged as regarded the murders. But on further evidence being given to the effect that when Mrs. Winters received 101, the insurance money of the boy Bolton, the prisoner affixed her mark to the receipt as that of the mother of the prisoner affixed her mark to the receipt as that of the mother of the boy, whereas she was not his mother, she was on Tuesday committed for trial for forgery.

THE POLICE HAVE MADE A RAID ON THE RIVINGTON CLUB THE POLICE HAVE MADE A RAID ON THE RIVINGTON CLUB, Shoteditch, alleged to be one of many in which gambling is carried on, and into which any one may be admitted on payment of a small fee at the door. A number of persons were found gambling, and the supposed principals were taken into custody. They were brought before the Worship Street police magistrate on We inesday, and, after evidence had been given they were remained for a and, after evidence had been given, they were remanded for a

BRITISH MO"N AINE RS seem doomed to disaster of late on Eastern peaks. Nothing has yet been heard of Mr. Malcolm Macmillan, who attempted the ascent of Mount Olympus over a fortnight ago, and it is feared that he must have fallen over a precipice, unless captured by brigands. His companion, a member of the British Embassy at Constantinople, left him safe about midway, and on his return found that Mr. Macmillan had disappeared. English climbers are more fortunate in Switzerland, where a party of filteen successfully ascended the Weisshorn last week in splendid weather. splendid weather.

Another Volume of Victor Hugo's Unpublished Works ANOTHER VOLUME OF VICTOR HUGO'S UNPUBLISHED WORKS has just been brought out in Paris, containing two dramas, Amy Robsart and Les Juneaux. The former piece was inspired by Sir Walter Scott's "Kenilworth," and was acted in 1828 at the Paris Odéon, professedly as the work of Victor Hugo's young brother-inlaw, a student of seventeen. It was a dead failure, and never reached a second performance. Les Juneaux, written in 1839, tells the old tale of the Man in the Iron Mask, whom the author represents as the twin-brother of Louis XIV. Only three acts are written, the third being unfinished. Neither of these pieces will add to Hugo's fame, and they are chiefly interesting as specimens of his earlier labours.

A Solemn Republican Commemoration takes place in Pais A Solemn Republican Commemoration takes place in Paris next Sunday, August 4th, when the remains of Carnot, Hoche, Marceau, and La Tour d'Auvergne will be transferred to the Panthéon. A Government escort will bring the relies of Carnot from Magdeburg, and the other coffins will be removed to the Pantheon by night, together with Marceau's heart in an urn. The Pantheon by night, occurred in an urn. The coffins will be placed on a huge catafalque under the colonnade, surrounded by President Carnot, the Ministry, and the descendants surrounded by l'resident Carnot, the Ministry, and the descendants of the deceased heroes. Numerous speeches are to be delivered and the troops forming the Paris garrison, together with several military and municipal schools, will march past the cardalque before the cardalque befor the coffins are carried in solemn procession to the crypt, to be interred in their respective vaults.

THE SHAY OF PERSIA will be received in Paris with great THE SHAH OF PERSIA will be received in Paris with great ceremony next Tuesday. President Carnot and the Ministry will greet him at the railway station and escort their guest to his quarters in the Rue Copernic, the route being lined with troops. The house has been elaborately fitted up with tapestry, mirrors, and furniture from the State collections, the dining-room displaying very handsome wood-carving. The drawing-room is in Louis XV, style, and the Shah's bedroom of Louis XIV, period. All His Majesty's apartments are on the first floor, whence he can areen by a private staircase to a verandah commanding a view of the by a private staircase to a verandah commanding a view of the by a private startcase to a vertical commanding a view of the Eistel Tower. The gardens of the hotel are very extensive. On leaving Paris the Shah goes to Vienna, and thence, via Montenego, Servia, and Roumania, to Russia, reaching home about the middle

BROMPTON CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL — The Princess Christian on the afternoon of the 16th inst. visited the Brompton Hospital, in order to take part in a special performance of music for the entertainment of the inmates, and was received on arrival by Dr. Theodore Williams (the Senior Physician), Dr. J. Tatham, Dr. Frederick Roberts, Dr. J. M. Bruce, Dr. Biss, and the officials of the Hospital. H.R.H. was supported by Lady Feodorowna Sturt, the Hon. Winifred Sturt, Aliss Mary Liddell, and Miss Angela Maxwell, with the Ladies' Guitar and Mandoline Band. The Princess much delighted the audience by her performance of two pianoforte solos, "La Fontaine" and "Blumenstück," and took part in a duet with Miss Mary Liddell. Lady Feodorowna Sturt contributed two songs, "Daddy," and "Last Night," The violin solos, "Love's Golden Dream," and "Pere la Victoire March," by the Hon. Winifred Sturt, elicited vigorous applause. The Ladies' Guitar and Mandoline Band played a number of pieces with charming effect, and accompanied Miss Angela Maxwell in her pretty song, "Ricordo di Quisisana," in which they were heartily encored. Miss Mary Liddell rendered valuable service by her able discharge of the duties of accompanist throughout. The performance was varied by some most amusing recitations by the Hon. A. Yorke. The visit of the Princess Christian, and her evident sympathy, afforded intense gratification to the patients, who manifested their pleasure by hearty and spontaneous cheers on her departure, this being the fourth occasion on which H.R.H. has taken part in the Hospital entertainments. BROMPTON CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL --- The Princess Christian

MARRIAGES

BUCKLEY-DANIEL.—On the 20th inst., at St. Savjour's Church, Havley Road, Stroud Green, N., by the Rev. A. J. Ard, ANDREW, eldest son of the late J. va. Buckley, to LOUISE ADELINE, second daughter of the late Richard Gorton Daniel both of Stroud Green, London, N.

GORING—DANIES

GORING-DANIEL.—On the 20th inst., at St. Saviour's Church, Hunley Roal, Strond Green, N., by the Rev. A. J. Ard, John Harry, second son of John Gorna, to Jennie, third daughter of the late Richard Gorion Daniel, both of Strond Green, London, N.

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Saturdays.

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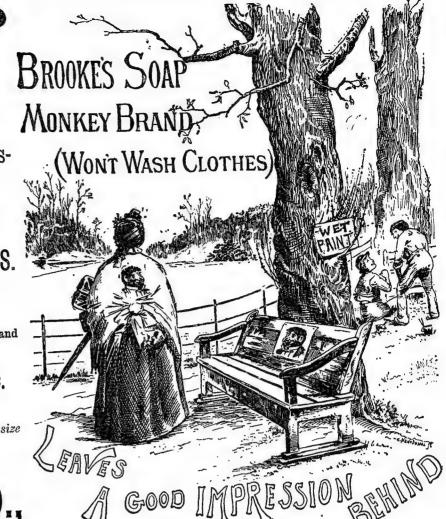
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THE OLD ADELPHI

My earliest recollections of this theatre, then under the management of Frederick Yates, date from 1830, in which year *The Wreck Ashore*, one of Buckstone's most popular dramas, was first produced, and, acted as it was by the whole strength of the excellent company, had what in those days was considered a prodigious run. Four years later, the same indefatigable writer followed up his suc-Four years later, the same indentification writer followed up his success with an adaptation of *Victorine*, in which, as in the former piece, Yates and his charming wife, John Reeve, O. Smith, Mrs. Fitzwilliam and the author himself sustained the principal parts. From this point, indeed, until the manager's death in 1842, the Adelphi annals record a brilliant series of triumphs, a failure at this highly favoured theatre being a rare and exceptional

No one understool his public better than Yates, or had a more unerring skill in the composition of a tempting playbill. Moreover, he was a Protean actor, as versatile as Mathews, disguising over, he was a Protean actor, as versatile as Mathews, disguising his individuality so as to be almost unrecognisable, and assuming with equal ability every variety of character, from Miles Bertram and Robespierre down to Mr. H. Belasquez in the amusing imbroglio of H. B. His wife, a refined and essentially feminine actress, who, as Miss Brunton, had earned golden opinions as the representative of legitimate comedy at Covent Garden, proved no less attractive as the heroine of Adelphi drama, where her natural and unaffected pathos had full play. In everything she undertook she was graceful and ladylike; and the last time I saw her, as Mrs. Everyary in a semi-serious piece by Peake called The Title Deeds. she was graceful and ladylike; and the last time I saw ner, as Mrs. Evergay in a semi-serious piece by Peake called *The Title Deeds*, she personated a lively widow with all the spirit and vivacity that had formerly characterised her Rosalind and Letitia Hardy. She was admirably seconded by the deservedly popular Mrs. Fitz-william, one of the best all-round actresses of her day, who, as "little Fanny Copeland" at the Surrey, had already secured an instalment of public favour destined to increase and multiply during the whole of her long and brilliant career.

the whole of her long and brilliant career.

Of all the low comedians I have seen, John Reeve was unques-Of all the low comedians I have seen, John Reeve was unquestionably the most broadly humorous; and, in such parts as Marmaduke Magog and Jack Ragg, absolutely unapproachable. His fun was thoroughly spontaneous and genuine; and, although he occasionally overstepped the bounds of good taste, and substituted for the author's text sundry interpolations of his own, yet, as these were accompanied by a solemn shake of the head and a marvellously significant wink, the effect produced on the audience, between whom and the actor a sort of Freemasonry existed, was irresistible. Even when, as too frequently happened, his convivial habits had got the better of him, his lapses of memory were allowed to pass without notice; and what to a less popular favourite would have been utter ruin was, in his case, indulgently condoned. Reeve was a stout, burly man, but danced with remarkable lightness and agility; he had a fair singing voice, and no one who ever heard his "One Horse Shays" was likely to forget it. His "Fidus Achates" was that quaint little oddity Buckstone, then comparatively a novice, but gradually acquiring a foretaste of the popularity subsequently enjoyed by him. Nor must I omit to mention Wilkinson, famous as Bob Logic in Tom and Terry, and Hemming, a more useful than as Bob Logic in *Tom and Jerry*, and Hemming, a more useful than brilliant member of the company, who afterwards became the proprietor of the Calé de l'Europe in the Haymarket.

No Adelphi drama was considered complete without its "villain," and this obnoxious but indispensable personage was invariably assigned to O. Smith, or to give him his right name, Richard John Smith, the O. being merely an abbreviation of "Obi," a character his performance of which had founded his reputation.

Demons, cut-throats, and russans of every grade fell to the lot of this excellent actor, who, being the mildest and quietest of mortals in private life, often objected, but in vain, to the unenviable notoriety of representing on the stage the most abominable outcasts of society that the brain of a dramatist could invent. It must, however, be owned that, physically speaking, this repulsive speciality suited him to perfection; his "make-up" as Grampus in the Wreck Ashore, and as Chanteloup in Victorie, was in the highest degree picturesque, and in the Bottle Imp (produced at the English Opera House in 1828) his demoniac "Ha! ha!" was positively appalling. O. Smith was, for many years, an industrious collector of books and prints relating to the drama, and at the time of his death had made considerable progress in a compendious history of the stage, which, together with his theatrical library, was ultimately sold, and realised scarcely a tithe of what it certainly would have fetched at the present day.

It was, I think, in 1836 that Fanny Stirling, then in the flower of her youth, first appeared at the Adelphi as Biddy Nutts in Buckstone's Dream at Sea, a part originally "created" by Mrs. Nisbett. She was a valuable acquisition to the company, and I have a lively recollection of her grace and piquancy. When Leman Rede wrote A Flight to America for "Jim Crow" Rice, she was cast for Sally Snow, a travestie wholly unworthy of her charming talent. There exists a portrait of Mrs. Stirling, lithographed during her engagement at this theatre by Lan', which both in point of resemblance and as a work of Art is a veritable gem.

After poor Power's death the part of Rory O'More was played by Hudson, a clever and versatile comedian an tvocalist, who subsequently sang in The Black Domino with Anna Thillon at the Haymarket; he was an efficient and gentlemanly jeune premier, and during Madame Céleste's management greutly distinguished himself as Henri de Beausoleil in Selby's adaptation of Satan. Nor must Lyon, the Jonathan Wild

notorious thiefcatcher he seemed to me to possess every requisite quality for the typical stage villain.

The mention of <code>Jack Sheppard</code> brings me naturally to it principal interpreter, one of the most accomplished actresses that ever graced the boards of a theatre. Mrs. Keeley could never have been called a pretty woman, but her face and voice were exquisitely sympathetic; and, although short in stature, her own description of herself as Bailey, 'unior, in <code>Martin Chuzz!ewit</code> (I quote from memory) was indisputably correct:—"There's not much of me, but what there is is good." Her range of characters, serious and comic, was so extensive, and her versatility so extraord nary, that nothing came amiss to her: the most pathetic drama or the broadest !zrce foun l amiss to her; the most pathetic drama or the broadest farce found in her the exact embodiment of the author's idea, it being a foregone conclusion that, whatever the part undertaken by her might be, she was certain to do more for the writer than he for her. Who oe, she was certain to do more for the writer than he for her. Who can forget her Nydia in The Last Days of Pompeii, her Mary Lockwood in The Farmer's Story, her Polly Pallmall in The Prisoner of War, and her grimy maid-of-all-w rk in Apartments? She sang, moreover, very sweetly, and her delicious warbling of "Young Susan had lovers" in Peake's Middle Temple, the refrain of which ran as follows.

> Heigho, heigho, I'm afraid, Too many lovers will puzzle a maid!

is a pleasure of memory that haunts me still.

When Benjamin Webster became lessee of the Haymarket and Adelphi he confided the management of the latter theatre to Madame Céleste Elliott, an actress of undoutted merit and originality, but who never entirely succeeded in divesting herself of a Green Bushes she looked splendidly picturesque, and generally her energetic acting was wonderfully effective. I liked her less in the Paris Vaudeville, in which Selby, the alapter, had interpolated pronounced "Cricket" by the other performers, and had entrusted the part of a defrauding banker to a worthy member of the company in a ball-room scene, invited her to make a "tower" of the room, adding by way of extra inducement, "They are dancing the Prisoner of the minor theatres with novelties chiefly derived from French originals; he succeeded, on the whole, better in this line than as an actor, the only part I ever saw him play really well being the comparatively trifling one of Chenille, in The Prisoner of Itwa, produced during Macready's management at Druty Lane.

An indispensable item in the Adelphi bill of fare was the "screaming" farce, provided for the especial delectation of half-price visitors by such masters of the craft as Mark Lemen. Stirling Coyne, and by—'ar the most prolific of the trio—Maddison Morton. It was an understood thing that after the emotional complications of a three-act drama the spectators were fairly entitled to a little relaxation; and what more appropriate wind-up to the evening's entertainment could they possibly desire than Going to the Derby or How to Settle Accounts with One's Laundress, interpreted by Wright, Paul Bedford, Munyard (an actor of great promise, who diel young), and the ever-charming Sarah Woolgar?

Of all the representatives of Paul Pry I have seen. Wright, next to Liston, was unquestionably the best. His face was so intensely comic, and his inquisitiveness so imperturbably cool, that the effect of both together was irresistible; and, although he certainly took greater liberties with his public than any other actor not provided for the party of the proprise.

of both together was irresistible; and, although he certainly took greater liberties with his public than any other actor, not even excepting John Reeve, would have ventured to do, I never remember their being resented in the slightest degree. ber their being resented in the slightest degree. He always seemed ber their being resented in the slightest degree. He always seemed to me to single out some particular individual among the audience as the recipient of his significant winks, and I perfectly recollect hearing him apostrophise an unfortunate man in the pit as "My friend Smith," thereby causing his disconcerted victim to become the cynosure not only of neighbouring eyes, but of every eye in the house. With all his faults, however, he was an incomparable farceur; and, on the rare occasions when he could be induced to apply himself to the more legitimate practice of his art, an excellent comedian. comedian.

As for Paul Bedford, who had commenced his career as an As for Yaul Bedford, who had commenced his career as an operatic singer, and still retained sufficient voice to qualify him for such parts as Tartaglia in *The Wonderful Water Cure*, and *Norma Travestie*, he was more indebted for his popularity to the stolidity with which he served as a butt for Wright's quips and cranks then to any histrionic ability possessed by him. He had a broad and totally inexpressive face, and a stout, burly figure; every put allotted to him was played precisely in the same mechanical way, his only pretension to humour—if it could be so called—being the occasional introduction of one or other of his favourite cant phrases.

occasional introduction of one or other of his favourite cant phrases, "Dem's my pips" or "I believe you, my bo-oy!"

In 1864 "Old Paul," as he generally styled himself, published his "Recollections and Wanderings," now almost a bibliographical rarity. Some of the anecdotes contained in the little volume are amusing enough but the style in which the book is written, like the ways of the "Heathen Chinee," is, to say the least, "peculiar."

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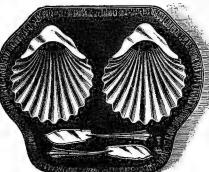


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Behold it aforetime No eyes ever did; So soon it for ever From all eyes is hid.

Here bath been dawning Another blue day; Think, wilt thou let it Slip useless away?"

-T. Carlyle.



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PLATO'S MEDITATION ON IMMORTALITY.

(Born 429-Died 347, B.C.)

It must be so: Plato, thou reasonest well; Else whence this pleasing hope, this fond desire, This longing after Immortality ? Or whence this secret dread and inward horror Of falling into nought? Why shrinks the Soul Back on itself, and startles at destruction? 'Tis the divinity that stirs within us: 'Tis Heaven itself that points usout hereafter, And intimates eternity to man."

-Addison.

THE MAN AND GENTLEMAN.

"Come wealth or want, come good or ill; Let young and old accept their part, And bow before the Awful Will, And bear it with an honest heart. Who misses or who wins the prize— Go, lose or conquer as you can, But if you fail, or if you rise, Be each, pray God, a Gentleman."

-Thackeray.

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THE PROSECUTION OF THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN.—At the opening of the Primate's Court on Tuesday, Sir Walter Phillimore, for the Bishop of Lincoln, asked for a preliminary decision on the point which, if decided in the Bishop's favour would end the case, whether a Bishop can properly be tried on a charge of "ritual deviation" which does not connote heresy, or is not in itself grossly unseemly. The Archbishop on Wednesday decided in effect that a Bishop can be so tried. The proceedings were then adjourned.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided and spoke at a meeting held at the Kensington residence of the Duke of Argyll, who also spoke, in furtherance of the Primate's Mission to the Assyrian Christians.

Assyrian Christians.

Assyrian Christians.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE CHURCH CONGRESS to be opened at Cardiff on September 30th includes, among other items of general interest, the reading of papers on the literature of the day and its attitude towards Christianity, by Sir G. Stokes, M.P., President of the Royal Society, and by Mr. W. L. Courtney, who will treat the subject in connection with modern philosophic thought.

FOR THE CLERGY DISTRESS FUND, opened in February, 1887, at the suggestion of the Primate, for the temporary relief of beneficed clergymen suffering in one way or other from the effects of agricultural depression, 44,000%. have been raised, and 38,000% expended in grants, including one of 800% voted for distribution a few days since.

THE REV. A. E. KING, of the Clare College Mission in Rother-hithe, has been appointed Vicar of St. Philip's, Sydenham, in succession to the new Dean of Grahamstown. It is understood that in making this appointment Canon Yeatman desired to recognise the work done in South London by the College Missions of Cambridge.

work done in South London by the College Missions of Cambridge.

INTENDING VISITORS TO MONTE CARLO who wish to combine the enjoyment of some Church privileges with that of risking their money at roulette and trente-et-quarante, may be gratified by an intimation from the Consul-General in London for Monaco, apropos of the Bishop of Gibraltar's refusal to consecrate a church at the head-quarters of European gambling, that within a few yards of the frontier of that not very extensive principality there is a building at which, though it is unconsecrated, "the services of the Church of England are confucted with the same regularity as in London."

Miscellaneous.—The contest for the vacant proctorship in Convocation for the Archdeaconries of London and Middlesex, which excited considerable interest, has resulted in majorities for the High Church candidate, Canon Ingram over the Rev. W. H. Barlow, the Low Church Vicar of Islington.—The Rev. Herbert Kynaston, for many years an Assistant Master at Eton, and for fifteen years Principal of Cheltenham College, has been appointed by the Bishop of Durham to the Chair of Greek in Durham University to which a Canonry, is attached.—An appeal is made for subscriptions (which will be received by the Treasurer of the S.P.G.) to restore the Crimean Memorial Church at Constantinople, consecrated in 1868, and now in a dangerous state of disrepair.—Cardinal Manning completed last week his eighty-first year. More than 6,000/. has been subscribed for his silver Jubilee l'estimonial.—The Archbishop of Cyprus bade farewell to English Churchmen on Tuesday, at St.

Paul's, Knightsbridge, when he gave from the foot of the altar-steps the benediction in Greek.—The Wesleyan Conference opened at Sheffield on Tuesday, when the Rev. Charles II. Kelly was, by a large majority, elected President, the Rev. Dr. Stephenson receiving the next highest number of votes.

A THREEPENNY POSTCARD will shortly be issued for use with the Australian colonies. The stamp will be quite novel, being an oval portrait of the Queen in her Jubilee robes, after Herr Angeli's picture, printed in dark red.

FASHIONABLE WEDDINGS abound in Paris just now as much as in London, and the old aristocratic families are introducing new customs to distinguish their circle from the bourgeois Republicans. Instead of the traditional bouquet despatched daily to the fiancée, the lover offers an egg of white lilac, a ball of violets, or some other floral device tied with ribbons bearing the monogram of the happy pair. The engagement-ring is no longer simple pearls or diamonds, but a thick gold band, after the English style, set with emeralls, diamonds, and rubies—symbolising Hope, Happiness, and Love. The orthodox corbeille de mariage is out of date, so the bridegroom must not send his presents in a dainty basket or fanciful piece of furniture, but concealed in bags of old brocade or gold-embroidered satin, which can be utilised afterwards. He generally gives three handsome mantles—one of fur, one for the theatre, and one for everyday use; some half-dozen hats and bonnets, and several readymade dresses, besides lace and jewellery.

Paris Exhibition Items.—The holiday season brings an

everyday use; some half-dozen hats and bonnets, and several readymade dresses, besides lace and jewellery.

PARIS EXHIBITION ITEMS.—The holiday season brings an enormous contingent of provincials and foreigners to the Exhibition, so the number of visitors continues very high. During the first fortnight of July 1,997,232 entrances were recorded, raising the total from the opening to 6,207, 824. Some of the visitors create much amusement, like the twelve English who are camping out beyond the fortifications under an excellent tent, taking turns to keep house and look after the cooking, whilst the others conscientiously "do" the Exhibition. A party of Alsatians intend to follow their example next month, but will bring an old Turco to manage the housekeeping duties. Another Alsatian is coming to Paris by bicycle. The Finnish students having attracted so much attention by their admirable singing, the Norwegian choral societies are now sending a picked body to uphold the honour of "Gammle Norge." Other foreign exhibitors show their physical skill, like the Senegalese and Congolese, who dash about in their frail pirogues on the Seine, and are even allowed to carry visitors. The Senegalese use two kinds of boats—the sea-pirogue, which is a huge log hollowed out by fire, and the river canoe—a lighter and flat-built boat, made of fir or pitch-pine. The Congolese wanted to shoot the weir at Suresnes to illustrate their skill in passing the rapids on their own river, but the exploit was prohibited as dangerous. The Moorish and Egyptian exhibitors are very wroth at being forbidden to sell so-called Eastern curiosities, which are in reality made either in France or Germany. M. Berger threatened to close the shops of the offenders, and kept his word, only permitting them to reopen on the solemn promise of selling true Oriental goods. Another complaint against the authorities is raised by many eminent painters, who have refusel to accept the awards of the juries as being unfair, and inadequate to their well-known position in A

AN ARMADA TERCENTENARY MEDAL will shortly be issued by the Society of Medallists. The design chosen bears a bust of Queen Elizabeth on the obverse, while on the reverse appears St. George slaying a winged figure—symbolising the Armada—and supported by Fame and Æolus.

THE ADVOCATES OF INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE are not discouraged by the slow spread of Volapük, and are even beginning to find out the defects of that much-lauded tongue. They are now bringing out a fortnightly journal, "The Interpretor," to advocate their system of "world-speech," and publish the paper at Leipsic, in French, German, and English.

LOTTERY GAMBLING IN ITALY still continues one of the great popular excitements, and all Naples has been put in an uproar by a recent drawing of the State lottery. A Neapolitan chairmaker dreamt that he saw a hunchback make three somersaults, and as the word hunchback—gobbo—corresponds in books of dreams to the number fifty-seven, the superstitious Italians immediately concluded that fifty-seven would come out the great prize at the third drawing. The history of the dream spread, and the people literally fought for a share of a ticket representing fifty-seven. Many of the poor sold their furniture and kitchen utensils, others pawned their coats. sold their furniture and kitchen utensils, others pawned their coats, sold their furniture and kitchen utensils, others pawned their coats, and even their shirts, to raise the money, so that altogether nearly two million bets were laid on fifty-seven, while the chairmaker was threatened with being made into mincemeat if his dream did not come true. The police accordingly protected his house on the day of the drawing, and the troops were called out to check any disturbance. These precautions were needed, for the lucky number after all turned up as fifty-six, not fifty-seven, and the Neapolitans were furious. The Italian Government receive over three millions exterling annually from these lotteries, the expenses and prizes only sterling annually from these lotteries, the expenses and prizes only amounting to half the sum.

The performance of The Pillars of Society at the Operal Comique for the benefit of Miss Vera Beringer on Wednesday last week, was an occasion of very great interest. The Pillars of Society is one of the most remarkable of the series of social dramas in which, of recent years, Henrik Ibsen has set forth his views on modern life; and if the dramatic interest is not so concentrated as it is in The Doll's House, it rises in certain parts of the play to a very high level. A finer and more legitimate situation than that at the end of the second at has seldom been seen of late years on the boards of a London theatre. Plays produced at matinies are not supposed to show that complete preparation which it is usual to bestow on productions destined for a run; and The Pillars of Society was, generally speaking, inadequately interpreted by the actors. Mr. W. H. Vernon (who originally produced the play at a matinie at the Gaiety as long ago as 1882) worked very earnestly to portray the character of the weak and cowardly Consul Bernick, but the performance was but little above medicority. Miss Genéviève Ward, too, as Lona Hessel was disappointing, perhaps because she was nervous. The other characters were unobjectionable. Mr. Arthur Wood as Aune the shipbuilder, and Miss Annie Irish as Dina Dorf, both contributed thorough and sincere studies of character. The truth is that Ibsen suffers infinitely from indifferent acting; and though the experiment was exceedingly interesting, and on the whole successful, admirers of Ibsen may regret that so great a play was not produced with greater care and with a choicer cast.

The popular American actor Mr. Edwin Cleary took a benefit at the Princess's last night (Friday), appearing as Jack Manley in The Still Alarm.

The Still Alarm.

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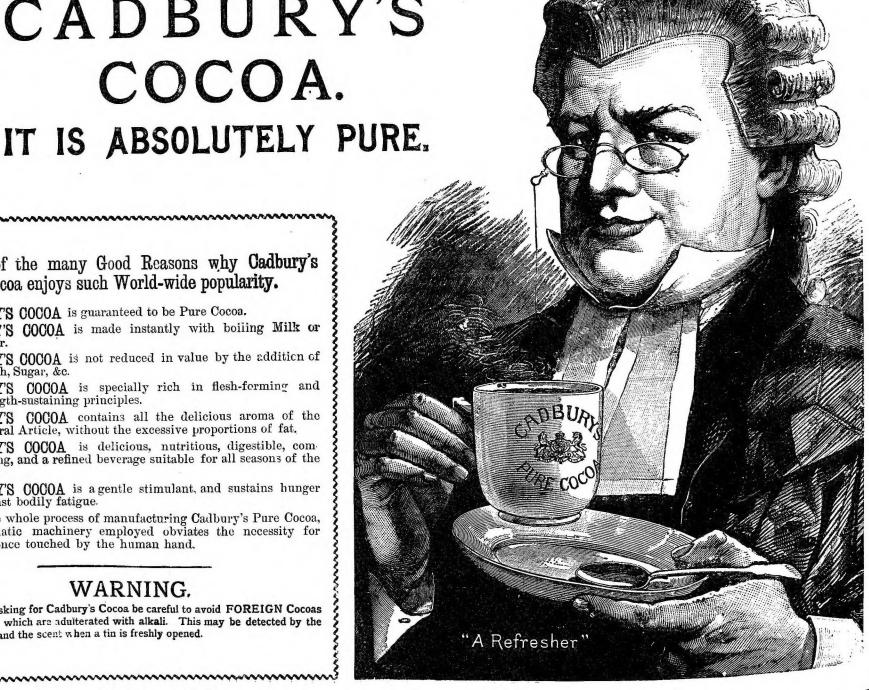
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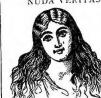
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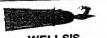
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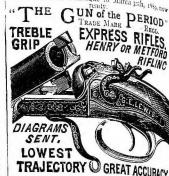
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